"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; moderate temperature; light northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

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UNION CHAIRMEN QUIT CAPITAL AS WILSON PLANS AGAINST STRIKE; WON'T STOP CITY FOOD TRAINS

HINTS OF FEDERAL SEIZURE

President Confers With Secretary Lane and Senator Newlands.

MAY ADDRESS CONGRESS

Railway Heads Expect to Present Their Refusal of Peace Terms This Morning.

8-HOUR DAY FINAL HITCH

Brotherhoods Ready to Bargain on Other Demands—"Strike Don'ts" Sent to Workers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The 640 railway brotherhood Chairmen left Washington today with conditional strike orders in their pockets. The Presidents of the four brotherhoods remained, and will send to the Chairmen on or about Sept. 1 the word that will mean peace or industrial war.

It seems tonight that the only thing that can prevent the strike is acceptance by the railroads of President Wilson's plan of settlement.

Meanwhile President Wilson, realizing the critical situation, took means to ascertain what legislative or executive action might be possible to keep the country from suffering if a strike should come. As a result of a conference at the White House this afternoon it is believed that serious consideration is being given to the question of "keeping open the avenues of transportation," as it was expressed tonight, through Governmental supervision or control of train service, but no authoritative statement to that effect has been made. The impression that the President is taking the precaution to learn in advance whether he would be justified in adopting drastic measures to prevent a complete tie-up of train service was gained from what was said after the conference.

Wilson May Address Congress.

After the President had made a trip to the Senate office building in the rain tonight, and had sent a policeman to call Senator Kern of Indiana from his committee room for a conference, Senator Kern refused to deny that the President contemplated addressing Congress in joint session on the railway crisis.

Senator Kern talked with the President for ten minutes in the hall of the office building, and then they walked upstairs to the President's room, after a janitor had been found to turn on the lights. The conference ended, the President left without consulting other Democratic leaders.

"I cannot discuss the subject of the President's visit," said Senator Kern, "further than to say that it concerned the railroad situation. If the negotiations to settle the strike fail, Congress must endeavor to solve the difficulty."

Asked if arrangements for the President to address a joint session of Congress had been made, he would not deny that such a joint session in the immediate future was in contemplation. It may be called for Tuesday, when a quorum of the House has been summoned to reach Washington.

Brotherhood Chairmen Depart.

Senator Newlands, after a conference with the President today, said:

"In event of a strike the most serious immediate problem will be that of keeping the railroads in operation, and determining how far the Federal Government should go to prevent demoralization of business and complete stagnation of commerce. A strike of the dimensions of that now threatened would be civil war. It is idle to ignore the fact that such a strike could not be won without force. It would be necessary for the Government to use force and to resort to the military and every other agency at its disposal to offset violence and keep the roads open. How far the Government should go in the matter of forcing operation of the roads is a serious problem for Congress to consider."

The brotherhood Chairmen sent word to the White House last night that they would leave today, and at 3 o'clock this afternoon, after a continuous five-hour meeting, they went from their hall to the National Hotel, received more than $25,000 expense money, paid their bills, and took trains for home.

At the Chairmen's meeting a resolution was adopted giving the four brotherhood Presidents power to accept anything except recession from the eight-hour day demand. Since the eight-hour day is the one thing the railroads have refused, there might seem little chance of much bargaining.

Before they left the Chairmen received bundles of strike instructions, to be distributed to local Chairmen on the various roads. In addition, each received a sealed envelope containing a code, to be opened upon the receipt of a code message from the four Presi-

Continued on Page 3.

Wilson May Address Congress in Joint Session In a Last Effort to Avert Great Railway Strike

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Plans for a joint session of the Senate and House, possibly on Tuesday next, to hear President Wilson ask for legislation to prevent the threatened nation-wide railroad strike were discussed tonight by the President with Senator Kern, the Democratic leader, when it seemed virtually certain that a break between the railroads and their employes must follow final conferences at the White House tomorrow.

Possibilities of legislation were talked over by the President with Senator Newlands, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, and Secretary Lane during the day, and tonight the President made a quiet trip to the Senate office building to find Senator Kern attending a meeting of the Finance Committee.

Since last night the belief has been growing that negotiations between the railroad executives and representatives of the men would end without an agreement. Whether the plans considered by President Wilson and his advisers at the Capitol will be carried out depends upon tomorrow's developments, but it is understood that if all efforts fail to bring the employers and their men together the President will go before Congress and ask that it deal with the situation, even if that necessitates indefinitely prolonging the present session.

After the President's unprecedented Sunday night visit the meeting of the Finance Committee Democrats was turned from the task of polishing up the Revenue bill to discussion of the prospects before Congress of legislation relating to the railroad crisis.

Of course, all adjournment plans have been forgotten., said Senator Simmons. I think the first things Congress should do in event of failure of negotiations tomorrow is to enact some legislation to prevent an actual break between the railroads and the men. How this may be done I do not know, but I believe definite plans along this line are already being considered.

Several Senators asserted that Congress could prevent the strike, and some went so far as to say that it must prevent it, and would, but they added that public discussion about the method of accomplishing this result should await an actual break in pending negotiations.

REA SAYS ROADS CANNOT YIELD

Better to Face Strike Than Surrender, Pennsylvania President Asserts.

COST WOULD BE TOO GREAT

Railways Confident Their Action Will Be Indorsed by the Country at Large.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 27.—Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who came to Washington from the Pacific Coast when he learned that the strike crisis was acute, announced tonight that the railroads were ready to face a strike and all its consequences rather than accept President Wilson's plan of settlement. On behalf of the railroad Presidents Mr. Rea made the following statement:

"For the managements of the railways to yield to the demands and threats of the labor organizations, and to accept President Wilson's proposal, would be to destroy at one blow the principle of arbitration as the paramount and recognized method of settling labor disputes. The threatened strike would be postponed, it is true, but we would have no assurance that it would be permanently prevented. Except that the principle of eight-hour day would be considered, the issues of the very controversy now pending would be left unsettled, while the future of the railways would indeed be rendered dark and uncertain.

"These, in brief, are the reasons why the heads of the railways, with a full appreciation of the solemn and weighty responsibility resting on them, as well as of their duty to the public and to their shareholders, have been forced to the conclusion that it is better to face the alternative of a strike than to surrender.

"Let any man who questions the soundness of this conclusion consider, in the light of their history of the last ten years, the position in which the carriers now find themselves.

"The great labor movements culminating in the present one began a decade ago, almost simultaneously with the adoption of effective regulation. From that time the managements have been in a desparate struggle to prevent net revenue from being so impaired as to destroy the credit of the railways and completely stop their development. After the first large increases in wages, appeal was made to the Interstate Commerce Commission for advances in rates, which the commission in 1911 denied. Even in the face of this railway managers were undaunted and in good faith applied all their energy and ability to increasing efficiency. Never in the history of any industry was more hard, conscientious, able and successful work done to increase efficiency than has been done on the railways of this country during the last ten years.

"What has been the result? The labor movement has continued, and one arbitration board after another has awarded advances in wages. In spite of increased efficiency the companies could not stand the strain, and in 1914 again appealed to the Interstate Commerce Commission. This time the commission decided that their earnings were not adequate, and granted some advances in rates, but before this relief was accorded there were more miles of railway in the hands of receivers than ever before, and new construction had reached the lowest ebb since the civil war.

"This period of profound depression has been followed by a year of comparative prosperity in the railway busi-

Continued on Page 3.

STRIKE CRISIS MAY HOLD UP CONGRESS

Leaders Fear the Railroad Situation Will Spoil Plan for Adjournment This Week.

UNDERWOOD FIGHTS ON

Alabaman Determined to Oppose Tariff on Dyes—Other Revenue Contests.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Plans for adjournment of Congress next Friday are not maturing as rapidly or as certainly as leaders had contemplated. The crisis in the railroad situation is the principal obstacle encountered at the eleventh hour, and no one tonight would predict what might happen or when the long and arduous session would end.

Plans for adjournment were in progress yesterday when President Wilson visited the Capitol to talk over legislation which the threatened railroad strike might demand. This disturbed all calculations, and leaders are going ahead on the assumption that Congress may adjourn when it completes the legislative program now before it unless railroad legislation develops in the meantime to alter the situation.

The Senate has begun the final drive on the Revenue bill, and will continue consideration of amendments tomorrow, with some of the Democrats who are opposed to various features of the bill proposing amendments. Senator Underwood, whose revolt against the income tax provisions was defeated yesterday, will make another protest against the proposed increased tariffs on dyestuffs. He intends to fight to the last on the ground that it is undemocratic. Senator Phelan of California wants amendments to the wine tax, and Senator Overman of North Carolina will lead a revolt against the proposal to tax manufacturers of materials entering into munitions of war. He will propose to exempt all agricultural products from this tax, his amendment being designed to prevent taxation of cotton, which enters into explosives.

When amendments have been disposed of, the Senate will lay aside the Revenue bill long enough to pass the General Deficiency Appropriation bill as soon as it comes from the House on Tuesday or Wednesday. With the last of the appropriations out of the way and conference reports completed, Administration leaders hope to pass the Revenue bill, to defeat motions that will be made to take up the Corrupt Practices and Immigration bills, and then to adjourn. Senator Owen will struggle to the end for action on Corrupt Practices.

House leaders are going ahead with the completion of their program. The House will meet on Tuesday and act on the Deficiency Appropriation bill. It will follow this with action on the amended Shipping bill, which has been held up because of the lack of a quorum.

TWO HURT IN AUTOS' CRASH.

Woman and Brooklyn Man Injured, Driver Is Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 27.—A small touring car, owned and driven by Mrs. E. W. Smith, proprietress of a Summer hotel in Sound Beach, was struck by another car, owned by Laurence Moran, a jitney driver, at Mianus, on the Boston Post Road, early today. Otto Frank of Brooklyn, who was riding in Mrs. Smith's car, suffered a broken left leg and severe cuts and bruises. He was taken to the Stamford Hospital.

Mrs. Smith suffered a number of cuts and bruises. There were two other persons in the car whose names were not learned.

Moran was arrested and directed to appear in court Tuesday on a charge of reckless driving.

Berlin Insists the Bremen is Going to Baltimore

BERLIN, Aug. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—According to the Cologne Gazette, as quoted by the Overseas News Agency, the German merchant submarine Bremen is now on her way to the United States with a cargo of dyes.

BERLIN, Aug. 27, (via London.)—The Tageblatt today prints an interview had in Cologne with Director Lohmann of the company owning the submarine Bremen, in which he says the Bremen is already on her way to Baltimore, and that trade by means of a submarine fleet will soon be increased materially.

All the recent indications here have been that the Bremen, when she arrived, would put in at New London.

WM. A. BRADY HURT IN MOTOR ACCIDENT

Jules E. Goodman and John Turk Also Injured as Manager's Car Breaks Down.

TAKEN TO JERSEY HOSPITAL

Mishap Occurs After the First Production in Plainfield of "The Man Who Came Back."

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 27.—William A. Brady, theatrical producer of Manhattan; Jules Eckert Goodman, author of "The Man Who Came Back," and John Turk, business manager for Mr. Brady, were badly injured shortly before midnight last night in an automobile accident near Dunellen. All three are in the Muhlenberg Hospital here, recovering from injuries and shock.

Mr. Brady came here last night to witness the opening performance of "The Man Who Came Back" at the Plainfield Theatre. With him were Mr. Goodman and Mr. Turk. They remained in the theatre until the close of the show, and then made preparations to start for Wilmington, Del., where the play is to have another tryout tomorrow night.

The three men got into Mr. Brady's large auto, driven by his chauffeur, and everything went well until the party was near Dunellen. Then the rear axle broke and a wheel came off, causing the car to skid to one side of the road. The three men, riding in the rear seat of the motor, were hurled out and thrown into a ditch.

They were rushed to the Muhlenberg Hospital here early this morning. It was said at the hospital tonight that all three were badly bruised, but would be able to leave for New York tomorrow.

TWO KILLED IN RACE AS 11 CARS PILE UP

Peacock's Machine, Leading in 100-Mile Contest at Kalamazoo, Skids, Blocking Track.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug. 27.—Two men were killed and eight others injured, one of them fatally, when eleven of fourteen automobiles piled up at the first turn during the 100-mile race at Recreation Park here today.

The dead are:

ARNOLD, MARION, mechanician, Chicago; decapitated.

PEACOCK, JACK, driver, Brooklyn; both hips broken and head crushed; died in hospital.

Probably fatally injured:

MARQUETTE, F. E., Kalamazoo, mechanician for Peacock; head injured and left leg broken in three places; unconscious.

The others injured are:

DOWNS, HAROLD W., Kalamazoo, driver; cut about face and head.

NEWTON, ROY, Kalamazoo, mechanician for Downs; cuts on face and head.

BALL, THOMAS, Coldwater, Mich., driver; back injured.

BAILEY, GUY L., Coldwater, mechanician for Ball; face and back injured.

ALEXANDER, JIMMY, Sioux City, Iowa, mechanician; badly bruised.

BURT, ANDY, driver, Chicago; badly bruised.

HENNING, OTTO, driver, Chicago; minor injuries.

Peacock's car, leading in the race, skidded and struck the fence at the first turn. It was overturned and thrown squarely across the track. Before track attendants could signal the other drivers, ten of the machines going at a terrific clip plowed into the overturned car. Five of them were completely demolished.

The car driven by Andy Burt, whose mechanician, Marion Arnold, was killed, was the first to strike that of Peacock. Nine others came into the wreckage a moment later.

At the same park in 1911, Lee Oldfield's racing car plowed through the fence and killed eight persons.

AUTO FALLS IN RIVER; 4 KILLED, 4 INJURED

Family Party on Way to Attend a Funeral Goes Over Bank Near Covington, Penn.

WELLSBORO, Penn., Aug. 27.—Two men and two children were killed and four other persons were injured late last night when an automobile occupied by Earl Sherman and his family of Endicott, N. Y., went over an embankment into the Tioga River near Covington, Penn. The dead are Earl Sherman, 35 years, Captain of Fire Police, Endicott, neck broken; Frank Perry, chauffeur, 32 drowned; two daughters of Sherman, 2½ years and 5 months old, both drowned.

Injured, Mrs. Caroline Becker, Mrs. Sherman, and two men whose names were not learned.

The family was on its way to Lorenton, Penn., to attend the funeral of Mrs. Sherman's mother. Heavy rains had fallen and a dense fog had arisen over the river. Perry was unable to make a curve on the down grade on the slippery road, and the car went over a twelve-foot embankment and turned bottom side up. It took twelve men to raise the car from the bodies beneath it.

Continued on Page 2.

ITALY DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY; ROME EXPECTS RUMANIA TO FOLLOW; BULGARS IN KAVALA SHELLED FROM SEA

FORTS TAKEN FROM GREEKS

Three British Warships Promptly Begin Bombardment of Invaders.

BULGARS ENTER ALBANIA

Are Also Near Mouth of the Struma in Advance Along East Bank of River.

SERBS REPEL ATTACKS

Russian Seaplanes Drop Bombs on Varna and Foe's Aircraft Attack Czar's Squadron.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Hostilities are growing on the Saloniki front. The Paris War Office in its official communiqué tonight says that violent fighting between Bulgarian and Serbian troops continues on the Macedonian front, in the region of Lake, Ostrovo, where Serbian counterattacks have pushed back the Bulgarians.

On the extreme of this, the left wing of the Entente Army, Bulgarians have invaded Albania and occupied the town of Malik, ten miles west of the Greek border, according to advices from Berlin, which also announce that the Bulgarians on the right wing, marching down the Struma along the east bank, have almost reached the mouth of that river.

Further to the east all but one of the forts about the Greek Port of Kavala have now been occupied by the Bulgarians, and two British monitors and a cruiser are bombarding the positions seized.

"Despite German assurances to Greece that Seres, Dhama, and Kavala would not be occupied by the Bulgars," says Reuter's Saloniki correspondent, "an order sent last Tuesday to the commander of the forts at Kavala said if the Bulgars advanced the forts were to be handed over to them. Friday the Bulgars entered the town and took possession of the forts. British warships in the harbor then opened fire on the forts, but details of the results of the fighting are not permitted to be sent."

Terrible Panic in Kavala.

"The effect of the Bulgarian occupation of Doxato, the scene of alleged atrocities of which the Greeks accused the Bulgars in the last war, is prodigious.

"Kavala is the theatre of amazing scenes of disorder. Thousands of refugees are pouring into this port from the hinterland and crowding the steep, narrow streets until they are impassable.

"The streets are littered with every kind of household goods, flung away by the owners, fleeing before the advancing Bulgarians as before the plague.

"These goods were abandoned by the fugitives upon their discovery that means of escape from the city by sea transport were inadequate. Small boats, dangerously overloaded with women and children, are rowing aimlessly about the harbor, their occupants seeking asylum aboard any vessel regardless of its destination or the price of passage. A thorough panic prevails."

Activity is reported on the Black Sea coast of Bulgaria, where Russian seaplanes have dropped bombs on Varna and Bulgarian seaplanes have attacked a Russian squadron ten miles off that port.

Following is the French official report of the operations:

On the Struma front our artillery has continued to bombard enemy organizations. A Bulgarian battalion was caught by our fire. There was an intermittent cannonade between Lake Doiran and Majadagh.

West of the Vardar the Bulgarians renewed their attempts against Vetrinik and northwest of Kukuruz. Five successive attacks, conducted with extreme violence, were shattered by the Serbian artillery fire.

In the region of Lake Ostrovo desperate fighting continues, particularly west and northwest of the lake, where several Bulgarian attacks were driven back by counterattacks of the Serbian infantry.

Friday two British monitors and a cruiser bombarded the forts at Kavala which had been occupied, with one exception, by Bulgarians.

Berlin Reports Bulgar Successes.

BERLIN, Aug. 27, (via London.)—"Bulgarian forces which are advancing on the eastern bank of the Struma (in northeastern Greece) are approaching the mouth of the river," the War Office announced today.

BERLIN, Aug. 27, (by wireless to Sayville.)—Bulgarian forces are invading Albania, and have occupied the town of Malik, ten miles west of the Greek border, an official statement issued yesterday at Sofia reports. Occupation of the territory in northeastern Greece continues, and further Bulgarian detachments have reached the Aegean Sea. The repulse of a Serbian attack in the Moglenica Valley, on the western part of the front, also is announced. The statement follows:

Our right wing continues to march on. A detachment advancing south from Ochrida Lake reached and cap-

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Allies Tell Greece They Won't Defend Thessaly and Ask What the Athens Government Intends

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 28.—A delayed dispatch from Athens says that the French and British Ministers on Thursday evening asked Premier Zaimis how far the Greek Government proposed to countenance the Bulgarian advance without resistance, pointing out that it would be of no military interest to the Entente Powers to defend Central Thessaly from invasion, as Saloniki was supplied from the sea and could not be cut off by land.

"The embarrassment of the Greek Government," continues the dispatch, "grows hourly in the face of popular resentment against the Bulgarian invasion. The Venizelist organs criticise the inaction of the Government, the Cretan declaring that the hour has come for action similar to that taken in 1909.

"M. Pachitch, former Serbian Premier, has arrived here on his way to Saloniki."

Greek People Stirred by Bulgar Invasion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 28.—The Daily Chronicle prints the following dispatch from Athens, dated there Aug. 24:

"Popular interest regarding the situation arising out of the Bulgar invasion of Greece increases with the approach of Sunday, the day on which a great demonstration of protest will be held here. The papers devote long articles to the situation. The Patris, a journal always well informed, makes the following interesting statement, which may be regarded as diplomatically inspired:

"'Recent events in Greece have given rise to a new exchange of views between the Entente Powers. As to the decisions that may be reached as a result we are not yet in a position to know, but what we can affirm is that the diplomacy of the Entente is recasting its views on Greece and examining whether the conditions imposed by the note of June 21 are sufficient to meet the altered conditions created by the Bulgar invasion. A decision will shortly be reached.'

"I would emphasize the importance of this statement. Here signs are everywhere that the descent of the Bulgars on Hellenic soil had a great effect on the popular mind, and especially has affected the belief of those who, by persuasion or by other means, had been induced to place their faith in a pro-German policy as best suited for the country.

"After a considerable period of absence from the Greek capital, the main impression gathered on my return here is that the mass of Greek people, despite everything, are Ententists. I believe Sunday's demonstration will set this forth in a manner that will show, as the greater section of the press here says, that the culminating point has been reached, from which, with careful handling and diplomacy, the Greek people will attain their proper place in the world struggle. The Bulgar invasion has undoubtedly opened the people's eyes."

BRITISH SMASH AHEAD ON SOMME

They Capture a 200-Yard Front North of Bazentin and Push Nearer to Ginchy.

BAD WEATHER PREVAILS

Germans Again Attack at St. Mihiel Salient and in Lorraine, but Are Repulsed.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Bad weather today hindered the fighting north of the Somme, but the British last evening captured a further 200 yards of a German trench north of Bazentin-le-Petit, which village is situated about four miles southeast of Thiepval. In this sector the British are almost at the outskirts of Martinpuich. Tonight the War Office reports that General Haig has gained ground northwest of Ginchy, which lies directly east of Bazentin.

The French official report today emphasizes the continuation of German attacks on the southern line of the St. Mihiel salient, as well as clashes of reconnoitring patrols in Lorraine. The Germans also made three attacks on the French positions in the Vaux-de-Chapitre Wood, northeast of Verdun. All these attacks were repulsed.

The British communication issued this afternoon reads as follows:

In the successful attacks reported in the communiqués of Friday seven more machine guns were captured than originally reported.

Yesterday evening we took a further 200 yards of a German trench north of Bazentin-le-Petit, capturing one machine gun.

During the night the enemy's artillery fire has been active between the Somme and the Ancre. The enemy also shelled the neighborhood of Bethune during the night, and our heavy artillery retaliated on railway stations and barracks used by the enemy.

Near Hill 60 the enemy exploded a mine, which caused no damage. There is nothing to report from the rest of the front.

British Gain Near Ginchy.

The following official communication was issued this evening:

During the last twenty-four hours bad weather to some extent has interfered with our operations. We have, however, gained ground northwest of Ginchy.

In the afternoon there was considerable artillery activity by both sides, the enemy fire being directed against our support trenches, and more especially toward the north of Longueval. Our guns blew up some of the enemy's bomb stores.

Between Neuve Chapelle and Armentières we exploded mines. The enemy blew up two small mines southwest of Auchy and south of the Ypres salient. There were no casualties in either case.

Four German officers and fifty-five men of other ranks were captured south of the Ancre last night and this morning.

The French afternoon statement follows:

On the Somme front the night was comparatively calm. Persistent bad weather interfered with operations.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Ver-

Continued on Page 2.

RUSSIANS TAKE HUNGARIAN HILL

Capture More Positions Along the Frontier in the Carpathian Mountains.

CHECKED AT DVINA RIVER

Germans Stop Attempts of the Czar's Forces to Cross—Bombard Trenches Along Stokhod.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 27.—Russian troops in the Carpathians, whose advance through the mountains toward Hungary has been held up recently, are again moving forward near the Hungarian border. The War Office announced today the capture of positions three miles northeast of Koverla Mountain, on the frontier. The statement follows:

Enemy airships flew over our positions on the Dreswiaty Lake and dropped bombs, killing a Chaplain, Father Joakim Sedletski, while he was fulfilling his pastoral duties.

On the River Stokhod, in the region of the village of Tobol, the enemy opened fierce artillery fire on our crossings. Here the gallant regimental commander Colonel Mykov was killed.

In the Carpathians, in the region of Koverla Mountain, (on the frontier, ten miles southeast of Korosmezo,) our troops drove the enemy out of his positions on Hill 1,129, three miles northeast of Koverla Mountain, and occupied this height. In this operation we captured 3 officers, 175 men, and 4 machine guns. Our advance continues.

BERLIN, Aug. 27, (via London.)—After a long period of comparative inactivity over the northern end of the eastern front, the Russians last night opened an attack on the Dvina, attempting to cross the river at two points. These efforts were made near Lennewaden, forty miles southeast of Riga, and Friedrichstadt, ten miles further up the river. Today's official report says these efforts failed. The statement follows:

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: On the Dvina front repeated attempts by the Russians to cross the river in boats east of Friedrichstadt and near Lennewaden were frustrated.

Southeast of Kiselin, in Volhynia, twenty-five miles southeast of Kovel, small German detachments penetrated as far as the enemy's third line, and after destroying trenches returned to their own positions, in accordance with their plans, bringing with them 128 prisoners and three machine guns.

Front of Archduke Charles Francis: Apart from patrol engagements north of the Dniester, in which we were successful, there were no events of importance.

OPEN WAY WITH ANCHORS.

Russians Use Them to Tear Up German Wire Entanglements.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 27.—An exploit which is of unusual character, even under present conditions of war, is singled out for especial mention in the official announcement from the War Office today.

"In the region of Shnarden Farm (near Riga) gallant detachments of Lettish battalions broke through the first line of the enemy's entanglements at two points," the statement says. "Fastening an anchor at each of these points, they pulled up with a winch the intervening entanglements, together with all the posts, for a distance of thirty paces.

"The enemy opened fire on our Lettish troops without result."

BUCHAREST NEAR TO ACTION

Crown Council Today May Put Rumania On Side of the Allies.

NEW COMMANDER FOR ARMY

Gen. Averescu, Who Favors Entente, Chosen—Bratiano Bent on Ending Neutrality.

OUTLOOK WORRIES AUSTRIA

Hungary's Plea for Coalition Cabinet Is Rejected and a Serious Political Crisis Impends.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 27.—Italy issued today a declaration of war on Germany. This move caused general satisfaction here, as it at last put an end to an intolerable situation.

In political circles this formal action by Italy is declared to be in strict conjunction with the entrance of Rumania into the war.

She promised to join the war over a year ago when Italy entered, but found it impossible, under the circumstances at that time.

Political leaders now confidently expect a declaration of war by the Bucharest Government.

It is felt here that Germany in the past has not been without pretext for breaking definitely with Italy, as, for instance, when Italy signed the pact of London. It is believed that Germany's patience with Italy was not only to protect her great interests in this country, but to deceive the German people still further. Germany on her side has continually protested that she has never done anything incompatible with her situation as an enemy of Italy, yet not declaring war on her.

Germany has denied that any of her soldiers were sent to fight Italy on her northern or northeastern frontiers. Unofficial reports have told of the presence of German troops there, but these reports have never been confirmed. It is said, however, that the Italian Government now has possession of proof of these and other acts by the Germans, including the torpedoing of Italian steamers on the high seas.

BERLIN, Aug. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The following official announcement was made here today:

The Italian Government has declared through the Swiss Government that it considers itself, from Aug. 28, at war with Germany.

Crown Council Called in Rumania.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Rumanian Crown Council, which had been convened for 10 o'clock Monday morning, has been postponed until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a Bucharest dispatch received in Amsterdam says.

According to another Bucharest dispatch, the King of Rumania has convened a conference of representatives of all the political parties, former Premiers, former Presidents of the Legislative Chambers, Ministers, and Government representatives, with the idea of ascertaining the views of all sections of public opinion on the present situation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 28.—The Bucharest correspondent of The London Times sends the following, dated Aug. 21:

"General Averescu (former Minister of War and in the councils of the Headquarters Staff one of the chief advocates of intervention) is stated in military circles to have been selected for chief command of the army.

"The German Minister, who on Wednesday had another audience of the King, is reported to have delivered to his Majesty an autograph letter from the Kaiser."

A Budapest dispatch to The Morning Post, dated Aug. 20, quotes the Bucharest correspondent of Nepzava as saying, under date of the previous day:

"The general opinion expressed by the Bucharest press of all political shades is that a decision of the Cabinet is at hand. The Bina, a pro-German organ, says that, in spite of the fact that nothing of the nature expected by Premier Bratiano has happened on the European fronts and that the Entente Powers have achieved no prominent successes, the Rumanian Premier finds it fit and timely to abandon neutrality. Neither the Allies in the west nor Russia or Italy, it goes on, can boast of any great measure of success, 'yet the Rumanian Cabinet is feverishly preparing for war.'

"According to another Rumanian

paper, the Steagul, 'the Bratiano Government has decided to enter the war on the side of the Entente,' and it warns the Government not to sacrifice the welfare of the country for reasons of sentiment.

"The Bucharest journal Dreptatea says that M. Filipesco declared to one of its representatives that Russian forces would proceed across the Polrudsha against Bulgaria within ten days and that the consent of the Rumanian Government had already been secured to this move, though the Government would enter a formal protest.

"The Austro-Hungarian Minister in Bucharest, who spent some weeks at Sinaia, has returned to the Rumanian capital and has sent his family to Vienna.

"The Bucharest Politique reports that the Rumanian Government has taken over large quantities of wheat for the army, bought by English agents here last year."

Friend of Entente Heads Greek Army.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—A dispatch from Athens to the Temps says a great impression has been created in Greece by the appointment as Chief of Staff of the Greek Army of General Moschopoulos, an avowed friend of the Entente Powers.

Under royal decree, the dispatch says, General Dousmanis and Colonel Metaxas are displaced.

ATHENS, Aug. 26, (via London, Aug. 27.)—A leave of absence of five days has been given to General Dousmanis, Chief of the General Staff of the Greek Army. Colonel Metaxas, Chief Assistant to the General Staff, has been transferred to the War College, of which he will be the head. General Constantine Moschopoulos, commander of the Greek forces at Saloniki, has been appointed Acting Chief of Staff.

General Moschopoulos is favorable to the Entente Allies and is not unfriendly to former Premier Venizelos, leader of the movement for intervention by Greece in the war on the side of the Entente Allies.

Political Crisis in Austria-Hungary.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The developments in the Balkans appear to be causing perturbation in Austria-Hungary, according to advices received here from Berne, Switzerland. These advices say there is a serious political crisis in Hungary, the Opposition leaders having demanded a coalition Cabinet, which demand the Emperor has refused to comply with.

In addition to all-night sittings of the Hungarian Chamber, the dispatches add, an Austrian Cabinet Council sat for eight hours Thursday and six hours Friday, and the Hungarian Cabinet for nine hours Thursday and ten hours Friday.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The declaration of war between Italy and Germany was a foregone conclusion as soon as the Italians sent troops to the Saloniki front. It was inconceivable that these two nations should clash on the battlefield without such a step being taken.

The loss is all Germany's. Germany's large financial interests in Italy will now be taken over by the Italian Government, and Germany's position after the war will be, from a financial standpoint, very much weaker than had peace been maintained, even such a theoretical peace as had existed for the last year.

From a military standpoint the situation has not been materially changed. Italy has more men, many more, than she is at present using. It is approximately correct to say that she has a potential force of at least 4,000,000. She could, if need be, throw a great many men on the left flank of the Germans in France by making use of the passes through the Alps and the railroads which run through them. The probabilities are, however, that this will not be attempted. The problems which confront Italy are of sufficient proportion to demand that the reserves be kept intact for these purposes. Covering the left flank of the Allies at Avlona, having a contingent on the main Saloniki front, doing her own fighting in the Trentino and along the borders of the Carso Plateau—these operations are enough to keep Italy busy, and, before the end comes, may put as great a drain on her resources in men as she is able to meet. In its relation to the other fronts, however, it is hard to see how Italy's latest move can have any bearing.

It would not be surprising, however, if, in a short time, another nation were to enter the war—a nation whose entrance would have a decided bearing. That is Greece. Due to the aggressiveness of the Bulgarians and their ardent desire to make their exit from the war with a portion of Greek soil as their reward, Greece is slowly but surely drifting into war. With no military reason, the Bulgarians have set their minds upon the Greek port of Kavala, toward which they are exerting every possible effort. Greece is fully cognizant of the object of Bulgaria's move. The Greek statesmen have not forgotten that at the close of the last Balkan war the Bulgarian diplomats exerted every influence to have this declared Bulgarian territory. It is the point most coveted by Bulgaria of all points in the southern Balkans. And Greece is on her guard. She sees Bulgaria having taken all but one of the forts which guard the city. She sees her gradually working her way to the sea. Severe engagements have already been fought between them, notably at Drama.

The Greek people have wanted to go in on the side of the Allies. Only Constantine, a man of great strength and ability, has, through his relationship with the German Kaiser, prevented them. Now his hand is being forced, and the Greeks are seeing their territory violated by their traditional enemy. This condition cannot continue to exist. It is becoming intolerable. And when Greece does go in she will pay the price. Last Fall Great Britain offered her the island of Cyprus to take her part in repelling the Teutonic invasion of Serbia. Now, when Greece is forced to enter the war, she will get nothing. No people can shirk their responsibilities, can thrust aside for reasons of convenience or expediency their obvious duty and not pay the price. Greece will not pay with what she has, but with what she could have had had she abided by the terms of her treaty with Serbia when called upon to do so.

In Rumania also the question of entering the war is again the question of the hour. Russian success in the Bukowina has almost completely cleared that border of Rumania of Austrian forces. This, however, is but a small part of the border. The greater part of Rumania consists of a narrow strip about 150 miles wide sandwiched in between Hungary and Bulgaria. The Hungarian border is to a large extent guarded by the high walls of the Transylvania Alps which may be effectively crossed by a military force in but few places. There is, however, an exceptionally good crossing on a line through Kronstadt, from which point a railroad runs direct to Bucharest.

Most of Russia's recent efforts have been along the Rumanian border south from Kimpolung in southern Bukowina. It is as if they were attempting to clear the borderland as far as Transylvania in order to influence Rumanian opinion. It cannot be denied that if the Russians were successful in this a great danger would be removed from Rumania in case she decided to enter the war. This would throw only the Bulgarian border open to attack and Rumania would have ample troops to protect herself from this quarter with little trouble.

There is no discounting the trouble Rumania could cause the Teuton front in Saloniki should she decide to take the step. Her position is strategically excellent. With the Bulgarian strength now at Saloniki there cannot be very great forces along the Rumanian frontier. The way from Bucharest to Sofia would be almost easy and the Saloniki defense of the Teutons completely broken.

It is true that the reports of Rumania's coming in with the Allies have been more than frequent. We heard them almost daily a year ago. But matters are more nearly reaching a head now than at any other time since the war began. The move of Italy will not be without its effect here. Supposing that the allied powers did propose to Rumania to enter the war and that Rumania were not altogether averse to the proposition, she still had a legitimate excuse to remain out on the ground that Italy had not even declared war on the principal one of the Teutonic powers. Now that excuse no longer exists. Moreover, it must be remembered that there is a strong racial tie between the Italians and the Rumanians, to which I referred the other day. This will also tell.

Altogether, the situation with Rumania as well as with Greece is being drawn to the point where a definite decision must be made soon one way or the other. The fortunes of all these smaller countries in the Balkans are to be decided by this war. They simply cannot sit quietly by and see it fought out by the greater powers. All of the Balkan States have dreams of increased territory and increased power and wealth. These dreams can only be realized by active participation at this time.

ITALY'S DECLARATION REGULARIZES POSITION

Puts in Formal Effect the State of War That Has Existed for Some Time.

Italy's formal declaration of war against German amounts to little more than official recognition of a state of affairs which already existed. The declaration became inevitable when Italy recently sent troops to Saloniki to cooperate in the campaign of the Entente Allies on the Macedonian front, inasmuch as Germany is directing the opposing forces and has troops on this battle line.

Italy's position in regard to Germany had been an anomalous one after Italy withdrew from the Triple Alliance on May 23 of last year and declared war on Austria. Although by this act she arrayed herself on the side of the Entente powers and against her former allies, Germany and Austria, she remained officially at peace with Germany until yesterday.

Before Italy took the step against Austria Germany exerted every effort to induce her to remain neutral, sending to Rome as Ambassador Prince von Bülow, former Chancellor and one of the ablest statesmen of Germany. The Prince succeeded for some time in averting war, and when he saw a rupture was inevitable he worked hard for preservation of an official peace between Germany and Italy.

Negotiated Special Agreement.

On behalf of his Government he negotiated with Italy a special agreement under which, in case of war between Austria and Italy, Germany and Italy pledged themselves to respect the properties and lives of their respective subjects in each other's domains. This meant for Germany a guarantee of many millions of dollars' worth of properties in Italy, and for Italy the safety of 30,000 Italian subjects who were still living in Germany.

According to unofficial reports from Europe, Italy's allies were dissatisfied with this state of affairs, and at the Paris council of Entente powers in February last asked the Italian representatives why their nation was not at war with Germany. Italy had already agreed not to conclude a separate peace, and, as a result of the Paris conference, sanctioned the plan for the formation of a permanent high council of the Entente powers for future conduct of the war. The increasing co-operation among the Entente Allies and the necessity for bringing into service Italy's surplus of troops, which could not be employed on other fronts without bringing on war with Germany, gradually brought Italy into such a position that it became evident a declaration of hostilities was only a matter of time.

The first overt act in this direction occurred shortly after the Paris conference, probably as a result of it. On Feb. 29 Italy requisitioned thirty-four of the thirty-seven German steamships interned in Italian ports, to help meet the pressing needs of the Allies for shipping facilities. Other indications of approaching war have been observed in recent weeks. A German court ruled that Italy and Germany were actually, though not formally, at war. It was reported unofficially that Germany had taken charge of the defense of Trieste. A more definite indication was the severance last month of the last tie between the nations. The commercial agreement providing for mutual respect of the rights of each other's subjects was denounced. The final step was the sending of Italian troops to Saloniki.

Diplomatic Break Made a Year Ago.

Although officially at peace until yesterday, Italy and Germany severed diplomatic relations last year. On the day following Italy's declaration of war against Austria Prince von Bülow and his staff departed from Rome, and two days later the Italian Ambassador at Berlin, Risardo Bollati, was withdrawn. It was on account of this fact that Italy adopted the unusual procedure of asking Switzerland to inform Germany of her declaration of war.

Italy's action probably will have little effect on the military situation in the immediate future, although as the war goes on it may have a more important bearing. On the Austro-Italian front Italy finds active use for hardly more than half her army, and in future will be able to send available troops to any front on which they may be needed. Having committed herself already to the Macedonian campaign, Italy's step is of no significance as respects that theatre of war.

Germany hereafter will be free to take such part in the Austro-Italian campaign as may be decided on by the Teutonic allies, either in the way of leadership or by utilizing her soldiers when on account of rapid shifting of troops from one front to another, such as is practiced by the Central Powers.

ITALIANS GAIN GROUND.

Forces in Carnic Alps Take Austrian Positions on Cita Vallone.

ROME, Aug. 27.—In the Carnic Alps the Italians pushed forward yesterday, taking Austrian positions on Cita Vallone, the War Office announced today. No revival of activity is reported on the Isonzo front, where a lull has followed the Italian offensive which resulted in the capture of Gorizia and territory further south. The statement says:

On the Trentino front the enemy showed considerable activity with his artillery and trench mortars. There was much musketry fire also, but no infantry attacks developed. Our artillery replied effectively and damaged the enemy's defenses on the northern slopes of Monte Cimone.

At the head of the Digon River, in the upper Piave Valley, (Carnic Alps,) we extended our occupation of positions on Cita Vallone.

In the Gorizia area and on the Carso hostile artillery was directed actively against the Isonzo bridges and the Vallone positions. A few shells fell on Gorizia and Romanz.

BERLIN, Aug. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The official Austrian statement of yesterday concerning operations on the Italian front, which was received here today, says:

For a time the Italian artillery directed a very active fire against our positions south of Vippach. Italian attempts to advance in the Ploecken sector were repulsed. On the front south of Fleims Valley several battalions made repeated attacks against Cauriol. These efforts, as well as all attacks of smaller enemy detachments in the district of Cimo Dence, failed.

Lieutenant von Siedler shot down an aeroplane of the Caproni type in the vicinity of Wusern.

RUSSIANS HUNGER IN GERMAN PENS

Fare at Detention Camps Insufficient, Relief Official Says, and Outside Supplies Scanty.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—Stories of suffering and illness among Russian prisoners of war in German detention camps, said to be due to lack of sufficient food, were told by C. Oberoutcheff, Secretary of the Central Committee organized in Switzerland for the relief of Russian prisoners in a statement given out here today through Alice Stone Blackwell, editor of the Woman's Magazine. Information as to the condition of the Russians came first through delegates to the International Red Cross Commission, who had visited the prison camps, and later has been verified by personal talks with former prisoners, according to Mr. Oberoutcheff.

"The daily rations of the prisoners is very scanty," he said. "In the morning they are given coffee without milk or sugar, and 200 grams of potato bread to last them the entire day. At noon they receive a small quantity of soup, some vegetables and sometimes, but not often, a piece of meat. Supper is much the same. It is clear that the prisoners must go hungry.

"The English, French and Belgian prisoners often receive supplies of food from their Governments, relief societies or relatives and friends, but it is not so with the Russians. For instance, in one camp, each of the French prisoners got two twelve-pound packages every week, while Russian prisoners got only one package apiece in the course of two months and a half. Russian prisoners often beg help, not only of their own richer countrymen, but of prisoners of other nationalities. Many of these would be glad to give it, but it is forbidden.

"The hungry Russians, however, take their soup plates to the French and beg for their leavings, and get them. Driven to desperation, they sometimes even search the garbage and devour everything they find there that can possibly be eaten. We have heard of this from English and French prisoners who saw it, and I have been told of it by the Russians who have actually been obliged to do it."

Of 2,000 or more prison camps in Germany and Austria only about 100 are receiving help from relief committees, Mr. Oberoutcheff declares.

ALL SCANDINAVIA FILLED WITH SPIES

English Correspondent Says There Are Swarms of German Agents in Norway and Sweden.

WATCH FOR BRITISH FLEET

Waterfront at Gothenburg and Other Places the Scene of Their Chief Activities.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Daily Graphic prints the following from its Gothenburg correspondent:

When England really wakes up to the gravity of the war she will begin to consider the problem of spies in neutral lands. During more than a year I have been in the most important centres of all three Scandinavian States, and the question repeatedly put to me by Scandinavians friendly to England is:

"You watch German spies in England; do you watch them here?" Naturally, I could not answer, for British countermeasures are not made public. But I do know from personal observation, from records of police expulsions, and from revelations in the "Entente-friendly" press, that Germany has in Scandinavia and in Holland a most elaborate system of getting information; that no money is spared, and that Germany employs not mere vulgar adventurers who would sell secrets readily to either side, but smart men of her own nationality, often army or naval officers.

The Stockholm Aftonblad is at present publishing revelations on "the network of spies about our land." This pro-German organ confines itself to alleged Russian or Entente espionage at Sweden's expense, and ignores the revelations of other organs (in particular the Danish press) about the supposed 7,000 German subjects who specialize in espionage against the Entente. As most of these spies seem to interest themselves in naval matters, and might get vital information about British fleet movements, it is to be hoped that our Government keeps its eye on them.

It is a noteworthy fact that the large German floating population in this city, in Copenhagen and in Christiania, contains hundreds of healthy men of under 40 who, though not be fighting in Germany's armies, but are let live abroad on the excuse that they are "trade experts." Germany has plenty of trade experts of over fighting age. The explanation commonly given is that these disguised officers. A few hours before I wrote this I saw in the lounge café of the Hotel Haglund no fewer than seven well-dressed, smart-looking Germans, none of whom was over thirty-five. The strongly anti-German Berlingske Tidende of Copenhagen lately declared that scores of German officers in mufti crossed the Danish frontier at Kolding, and added that from their appearance they were naval officers.

The Germans who live at Stockholm, Hernösand, and other Baltic ports, are supposed to watch the Russian Fleet; but the majority, who are settled in the Summer resorts on the Skagerrak, north of here, and also in Christiania and Esbjerg, on the west Danish coast, have only one function—that is, to watch British movements. Of all Swedish coasts that between Gothenburg and Christiania is most important, and it is precisely there that one finds most youthful Germans. Some of them admitted that they were officers, but explained that they were "recruiting their health during the Summer season." However, an Englishman of this city who was along the coast in March, when there is no season, says that he then met wandering Germans everywhere.

This Englishman, who is a solid Gothenburg merchant, assures me that the chief German methods are paying fishermen and sailors from merchant vessels for news of what they have seen in the North Sea, and themselves parading as fishermen and merchant sailors. He told me of the case of a certain "Heckert," probably an assumed name, who was expelled from Fredrickstad, south of Christiania, because in his zeal to buy news from fishermen he transgressed Norway's own defense rules.

"Heckert" for months lived in Gothenburg under another assumed name. He was well supplied with money, and spent his whole time in down-river eating houses, hobnobbing—he spoke Swedish—with incoming sailors. The Norwegian authorities had no doubt that he was a spy, as well-educated men do not choose such company without political causes. Another young, clean-shaven German, who was well supplied with money, startled the bathing visitors at Marstrand, which is on an island at the narrowest part of the Kattegat. He hired a powerful motor boat, made long cruises to the northeast, and was generally believed to be on the search for British submarines on the way south.

In the Summer of 1915, when British submarines first showed activity in the Baltic, both Copenhagen and Elsinore, to the north, were centres of supposed German naval espionage. In August the Danish police expelled no less than a dozen. The Danish authorities then laid down the rule not to interfere with spies unless they either made their business too plain or spied against Denmark, and it was known for weeks that there was a German "Spionage-Zentral" in Copenhagen which collected news from all Scandinavian countries. Some of the expelled Germans were traced to Esbjerg, and as that port is a vital item in Danish defense in case of a German raid on Jutland they were sent across the frontier. One of them later turned up in Christiania.

The Gothenburg authorities just now watch closely all foreigners, compelling them to register, and in particular keep their eyes on persons who frequent the Gota River port region. As, however, Gothenburg—once Sweden's most English town—is in an unfriendly mood toward England, (the result of the post censorship and of steamer stoppages,) no special zeal seems to be shown against Germans. All Englishmen are regarded with suspicion. The enormous steamer traffic of Gothenburg with North Sea ports makes the city particularly favorable to German espionage; and this, and the fact that the city is full of Germans, inclines one to the thought that little happens in the North Sea without being at once communicated to Berlin.

Unquestionably it seems desirable to take measures against neutral fishing vessels and tramp steamers harboring German naval officers. The owners of these vessels in most cases are innocent of knowledge of what they are doing. But at present there is a serious dearth of seamen, and any volunteer, German or other, who offers his services is sure to be given a job aboard.

ALLIED AEROPLANES SHELL GHENT DEPOT

Two Terrific Explosions with Many Casualties Reported in Amsterdam Dispatch.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A squadron of the Entente Allies' aeroplanes bombarded the neighborhood of Ghent Friday morning, says a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam, quoting The Echo Belge. The first bomb was dropped at 8:20 o'clock, and the bombardment had continued thirty-five minutes when there was a terrific explosion which lasted fifteen seconds, shattering windows throughout the city. It is supposed to have been caused by the blowing up of an ammunition depot. A little later a second explosion, equally severe, was heard. The newspaper says it is reported there were many victims.

An ammunition depot at Meirebeks also was blown up and a Zeppelin was seriously damaged.

KAVALA IS SHELLED BY BRITISH FLEET

Continued from Page 1.

tured the village of Malik, six miles north of Koritza on the lake of the same name.

In Moglenica Valley the Serbians, after their unsuccessful attacks from Aug. 21 until Aug. 23, attempted on Aug. 25 an attack in the direction of the village of Bahovo. They were repulsed. The firing continued all day.

In the Vardar Valley there were local artillery engagements. In the village of Doldjeli we captured a British detachment with its commanding officer.

Our left wing advanced from Parnardagh and occupied the Aegean coast. All British troops retreated in the direction of Orfano and Tschavazi. Before Tschavazi and Orfano we occupied a line extending from Lokavitza to Bedballi, Arshakli, and Menteshell.

Seaplanes Raid Varna.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 27.—The official communication issued by the War Office this evening says:

On the Black Sea, at daybreak of the 27th, our seaplanes raided Varna, (on the coast of Bulgaria.) Bombs were dropped on the port buildings and harbor and anti-aircraft batteries.

It was observed that a ship lying in the harbor and port works were struck and caught fire.

BERLIN, Aug. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—An official statement issued yesterday by Bulgarian Army Headquarters and received here today contains the following:

Yesterday morning three Russian seaplanes from a great height dropped bombs on the town and harbor of Varna, (on the Bulgarian Black Sea coast.) No one was killed. The material damage was slight.

Our seaplanes twice attacked, with visible success, a Russian squadron which was cruising ten miles off the coast. All our aeroplanes returned safely.

HARMONY

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AMERICAN TEACHERS RETURN FROM SYRIA

Messrs. Butler and Hoffman Traveled Two Months from Beirut to New York.

RODE WITH BRITISH CAPTIVE

Journey Through the Holy Land Convinced Them That the Turks Were Kind to Prisoners.

Clarence Butler of Grand Rapids, Mich., and William Hoffman of Columbus, Ohio, instructors at the American College at Beirut, Syria, for the last three years, returned yesterday on the Holland-America liner Ryndam from Beirut, having made a land journey of more than 3,000 miles via Damascus, Jerusalem, Tarsus, Constantinople, Sofia, Budapest, Vienna, and Berlin to Rotterdam. The trip from Beirut to New York occupied two months.

On a part of their long journey they were accompanied by British officers who had been captured at Kut-el-Amara by the Turks. At Tarsus Mr. Hoffman lent a tablecloth to the Turkish Military Governor, who was giving a luncheon in honor of the British commander of the garrison at Kut-el-Amara, and who wanted to do the thing in Western style. The Turks do not use table linen, Mr. Hoffman said.

Captain Tipton of the British Army Aviation Corps, who rode with Messrs. Hoffman and Butler from Jerusalem almost to Constantinople, told them that the Turks had treated the captured officers well and had given to them every comfort they had for themselves. The captured "Tommies" had received the same rations as the Turkish soldiers, with a double allowance of mutton with their rice, as the Mohammedans are not great eaters of meat. Every time the train stopped on their journey in Syria a Turkish officer would come to the car and inquire in Turkish: "Where is the prisoner?"

Port of Beirut Is Closed.

"Then Captain Tipton would rise to his feet," Mr. Hoffman went on to say, "and exclaim in English, 'I am here!' The Turkish officer then would raise his hand in military salute, which was returned politely by the British captive, and that was all the ceremony. The British officer had given his parole before starting on the journey to the Turkish capital that he would not attempt to escape, and that was sufficient for the Turks, who allowed him to travel independently.

"He told us that he was flying over the Turkish lines near Kut-el-Amara when a shot went through his petrol tank and he was forced to descend within the enemy's lines, but he managed to disable his aeroplane before he was captured. The Captain told us that the railroad from Jerusalem toward the Suez Canal had been constructed as far as Beersheba."

Mr. Butler said that all the import and export trade with Beirut had ceased because there were no more ships calling there.

"We went by train to Damascus on June 26," he continued, "and stayed there a week to get a passport from Diemal Pasha, the Military Governor, which carried us right through to Constantinople. From Damascus we traveled by rail, passing the Sea of Galilee to Jerusalem, where there was another delay of five days. We found that all the hotels, inside and outside the walls, had been converted into hospitals for wounded brought in from the fighting in the desert toward the Egyptian frontier.

"There were no pilgrims in Jerusalem and no Jews so far as we could discover, as the majority of them had been driven out of Palestine shortly after Turkey entered the war. Those who remained were converted to the Moslem faith and retained their lands and other property. There is very little business in and around Jerusalem, and the majority of the men in the streets are soldiers. Food was expensive, but there was no shortage.

Turks Kind to Prisoners.

"The journey from Jerusalem to Constantinople occupied two weeks, and was made entirely by rail, except an eight-hour trip over the Taurus Mountain in a German automobile, and a carriage ride over another range of mountains near Smyrna that I do not know the name of. At different points along the railroad journey we had to stop on account or cars filled with Government stores catching fire, and it was rumored that these accidents occurred through the Armenian locomotive engineers seeking revenge for the killing of their people.

"The Turks appeared to treat their prisoners with great kindness wherever we met them.

"Our journey from Constantinople to Berlin took ten days instead of forty-eight hours under normal conditions. The authorities would not permit us to go through Serbia, but sent us through Bulgaria to Sofia, and then we had a day's ride on the Danube.

"The Bulgarians were anxious that the Rumanians should not enter the war, as they were anxious to retain the territory they had captured from the Serbians. The food was cheaper and more plentiful in Sofia than it was in Budapest, Vienna or Berlin, and the officials were not so strict.

"Dr. William M. Keith of Roberts College at Constantinople accompanied us from that city to Berlin and helped us out considerably at the frontier stations, as he had set the broken arm of a Turkish General just before leaving, and in gratitude the General had given to him a special passport."

Mr. Butler said the Germans were strict in their examination, especially as to books and all printed matter carried by travelers in their baggage. The Turkish authorities did not appear at all worried about the revolt of the Arabs at Mecca, and said they would attend to them when the war in Europe was over.

TURK LEADERS ADMIT A SERIOUS DEFEAT

Say Russians Surrounded Their Advanced Forces and They Suffered Loss in Retreat.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, Aug. 28, (via London.)—The Turkish War Office has issued the following official statement:

Irak Front: In the Euphrates sector we disturbed the enemy camp with successful attacks. In the Tigris sector we attacked enemy convoys on the south line of Sheik Saad-Alijkerbi, capturing booty.

In Persia, on the Russian front, 65 kilometres (41 miles) southeast of Hamadan, in the direction of Daulet-abad, Russian troops were attacked and driven off. Our troops reached Bijar, 77 kilometres (48 miles) northeast of Senna. Fighting against the Russian troops at Sakiz is proceeding in our favor.

Our advanced troops, pursuing the enemy within 35 kilometres (22 miles) east of Sautshalok, were attacked Monday north and south of Svinsing Village by a superior force of the enemy. They succeeded in repulsing the enemy. Utilizing his good means of communication in these districts, the enemy brought reinforcements, mostly trans-Baikal Cossacks.

While allowing us time to consolidate our positions, the enemy made an attack on Sunday night on the left wing of our advanced troops. Exposed to the attacks of superior numbers on their flanks, front and rear, our troops had to withdraw toward the frontier to the main force. Portions of our forces suffered loss when breaking through the enemy's encircling line.

The fighting referred to in the above dispatch as having taken place Sunday and Monday evidently refers to these days of last week.

DRIVING BACK THE TURKS.

Russians Advancing Toward Diarbekr Reach Euphrates Tributary.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 27.—The Russian Army of the Caucasus, whose new offensive has resulted in the recapture of a considerable amount of territory from the Turks, is said by the War Office to have made a further advance. The official account of operations on this front follows:

In the direction of Diarbekr stubborn fighting continues. Our columns have reached the Masladarasi River which flows into the Euphrates east of the village of Nurik.

KAISER DELAYS SENTENCES.

French Prisoners' Punishment Postponed Until After War.

BERLIN, Aug. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The following official statement was issued here today:

"The Emperor of Germany has ordered postponement until after the war of the execution of all sentences imposed for the punishment of French prisoners, both civilian and military, on account of acts committed up to Sept. 1 of this year."

The Overseas News Agency adds: "The newspapers state that this action was taken as a result of a reciproval agreement with the French Government."

BERLIN, Aug. 28, (via London.)—The Imperial Cabinet order providing for the postponement of sentences upon French prisoners also provides for the immediate release of such persons from confinement and their return to the prison camp at Cottbus. In cases where a breach of discipline in German prison camps is involved, however, the offenders are excepted from the provisions of the order.

GERMANS MUST QUIT SHIP.

Prize Crew's Seizure Illegal, Sweden Holds—Protest to Russia.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A Reuter dispatch from Stockholm says that the German prize crew which early this month took the Swedish steamship Temis, captured by German warships, into the Swedish port of Gotland, owing to shortage of coal, has been ordered to quit the vessel. After long negotiations the decision has been reached that the steamer and her cargo were not legitimate prizes.

The Swedish Government has protested to Russia against the capture of the German steamship Desterro by a Russian submarine in Swedish territorial waters.

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BERLIN HEARS BRITISH ARE ARMING ALL SHIPS

Merchantmen Said to Have Been Ordered to Use Their Guns Against All Enemy Ships.

BERLIN, Aug. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"According to telegrams from Rotterdam, the British Government has announced to the Dutch Government that from the middle of August all British merchant ships are being armed," says the Overseas News Agency. "Ship captains have received from the British Admiralty strict orders to use their armament on the high seas against all ships of enemy countries, but to respect neutral waters."

This report was discredited last night in British official circles here on the ground that if the wholesale arming of merchantmen had been decided upon the English representatives here would have been notified.

In another quarter it was suggested that this report from Berlin might be a prelude to a renewal of U-boat warfare.

RYNDAM'S EXPRESS SEIZED.

First Time the British Have Interfered With That Kind of Matter.

The Holland-America liner Ryndam arrived yesterday from Rotterdam via Falmouth. The officers said the liner had been detained two days at Kirkwall by the British authorities, who took off 146 sacks of mail. She also was held twenty-four hours at Falmouth, where two bags consigned to the American Express Company and containing parcels from Holland were taken off.

MAX C. FLEISCHMANN HURT IN AIRCRAFT FALL

His Aeroplane Drops Into Point Judith Pond and He Has Three Ribs Broken.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 27.—Colonel Max C. Fleischmann of Cincinnati, a cottager at the Pier and noted as a sportsman, had a narrow escape from death last night when his hydroaeroplane fell and was wrecked in Point Judith Salt Pond, near Wakefield. Mrs. Fleischmann witnessed the accident.

When Colonel Fleischmann was about 150 yards from shore and flying at a moderate height, preparing to land, his machine dipped and the right wing went into the water first, then the left wing, and after that the machine collapsed.

Colonel Fleischmann was carried under the engine of the hydroaeroplane and from this perilous position he was rescued. He was taken to his cottage at the Pier, where it was found several ribs were broken. During the Summer he has made several notable flights over Narragansett Bay.

Colonel Fleischmann has long been known as a yachtsman, horseman, aviator, and big game hunter. He has made safari in Africa and has sought big game in the Arctic circle and in Mongolia. Some years ago he made a 127-mile flight in a balloon over the Berkshires, in four hours. He is a member of the Miami Valley Hunt of Cincinnati. Friends of Colonel Fleischmann in New York last night said this was his first serious mishap.

BRITISH SMASH AHEAD ON SOMME

Continued from Page 1.

dun front) the Germans in the night made three successive attacks on our positions in Vaux-le-Chapitre Wood. Stopped each time by our fire, the enemy was obliged to return to his trenches after suffering appreciable losses.

In Lorraine several surprise attacks of the enemy on our small posts between Arracourt and Embermenil were repulsed easily. In Apremont Forest there was lively fighting during the night. Our grenadiers engaged in combats of considerable violence with enemy patrols, which they dispersed. At about 10 o'clock the Germans made an attack on a front of about 800 yards against our trenches near Croix St. Jean. The enemy was caught by our curtain of fire and sustained complete defeat.

On the remainder of the front nothing of importance occurred.

The official communication issued by the War Office this evening says:

There was no important event to report along the whole front, where the bad weather continues.

All Attacks Fail, Berlin Insists.

BERLIN, Aug. 27, (via London.)—Violent fighting occurred last night in consequence of attacks made by the French and British on the Somme front and before Verdun. The failure of these efforts is announced by the War Office in the following statement:

North of the Somme, after strong artillery preparation in the early hours of yesterday morning and during last night, the British repeated their attacks south of Thiepval and northwest of Pozières. They were repulsed after desperate hand-to-hand fighting at some points. In these operations one officer and sixty men were captured. Enemy attacks north of Bazentin-le-Petit and assaults with hand grenades near Foureaux Wood were unsuccessful.

In the Maurepas-Cléry section, after violent artillery fire and the use of flame-throwers, the French advanced to the attack with success. These attacks were without success. North of Cléry enemy troops which had penetrated our lines were ejected by a swift counterattack.

South of the Somme hand grenade attacks from west of Vermandovillers were repulsed.

On both sides of the Meuse (Verdun front) the enemy displayed increased activity at times. In the evening attacks were begun near Thiaumont and Fleury. They broke down under our fire.

West of Granne and in Apremont Forest attacks by small detachments of the enemy were repulsed. Near Arracourt and Badonviller patrol enterprises undertaken by the French were unsuccessful.

In the region of the Somme, in aerial engagements, an enemy aeroplane was brought down near Bapaume and another west of Wisel. Our antiaircraft guns also brought down one aeroplane west of Athies and northwest of Nesle. In addition to the above, enemy machines also came down in our hands northwest of Péronne and near Ribemont, southeast of St. Quentin.

720,000 IN ALLIED DRIVE.

Berlin Says Men Employed Do Not Equal Number at Verdun.

BERLIN, Aug. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A semi-official announcement issued here today says that between Feb. 21 and July 20 there were engaged in the Verdun sector sixty-six divisions (nearly 800,000 men) of French troops.

In the battle of the Somme, the announcement says, the French thus far have engaged thirty-three divisions and the British thirty-seven, (together nearly 720,000 men).

BRITISH TROOPS ELATED.

Say Thiepval Week Has Been Most Successful in the Gains Made.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Saturday, Aug. 26.—"It was a week of gains, and the kind of gains we want," said a British staff officer today, reviewing the result of the week's British offensive.

"A thousand yards here and there," the officer continued, "but every time it has meant an advantage on ground we wanted for future purposes. The German attacks have only been counter-attacks to recover ground they have lost. Not an attack that we made this week but has been a gain. As a matter of soldierly efficiency, the British Army has never done better work than this week."

At the end of what might be called Thiepval week the British are more jubilant than at any time since the offensive began, except on the occasions when they broke the first line, July 1, and the second line, July 14.

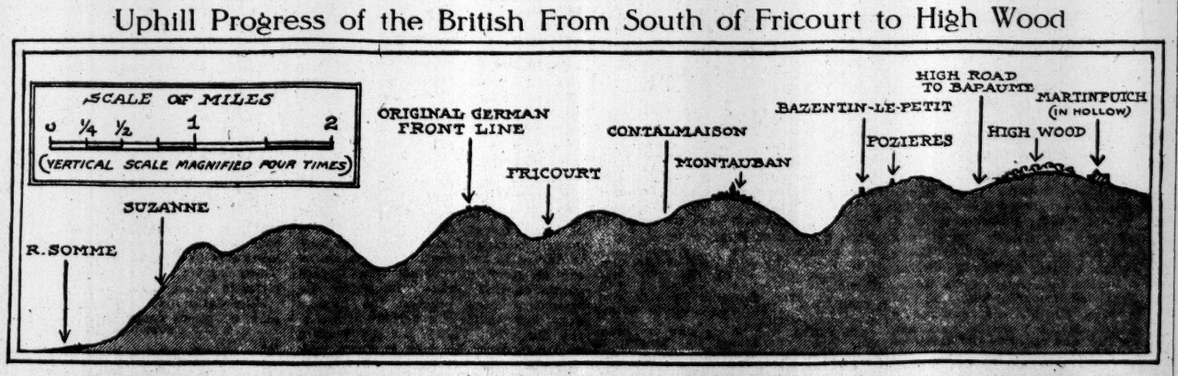
They put on the old first-line trenches in front of Thiepval a record concentration of gunfire. The correspondent, while watching this curtain of shell fire, saw phlegmatic veterans as excited as schoolboys in their rejoicing. Under these curtains of fire the British, by two attacks, rushed up to within 300 yards of that patch of ruins which was once the village of Thiepval. The correspondent saw the British capture trenches which it had taken eighteen months to build, and with no more casualties than he had witnessed in little fights in the Philippines. Every prisoner taken who had been to Verdun said there was nothing at Verdun like it.

Instead of widening the front of their offensive, the British seem to be concentrating more and more guns on their present front. They are using shells as freely as machine-gun cartridges. New batteries of heavy guns keep on arriving from England.

In order to hold Thiepval the Germans, too, must bring up more guns and try to blast the British out of their new trenches. Last night the German counterattack was the heaviest the Germans have made since the offensive began. Until this offensive, it was said that you could take any trench at any time with gunfire enough, but that you could not hold it if the enemy concentrated his guns. Of late the rule has been broken, and the British were more elated over last night's repulse than over their gains around Ginchy and Guillemont today and yesterday.

All night guns fought guns. The Germans sent the Prussian guard in wave after wave against the new British trenches held by the Wiltshires and Worcesters. Nothing fiercer ever occurred on the western front than the struggle of the British to keep what they had gained. Shell flashes lighted up the forms of the Germans pressing the charges, making targets for numerous British machine guns with which the trench was manned. There was an unceasing fire on the heads of the Worcesters and Wiltshires holding the positions, which the Germans expected to take at any cost. Dawn this morning found the British battalions still in possession of the trench, and all day, thanks to the positions which the offensive gained for them, the British guns have been searching out positions and new batteries the Germans have brought up, and then concentrating their guns on them to force them out of action.

Uphill Progress of the British From South of Fricourt to High Wood



If it were possible to take a cross-section from south to north of the Anglo-German battlefield north of the Somme, it would appear like the above drawing, reproduced from The London Daily Mail. The drawing shows very clearly how the British forces, beginning their advance south of Fricourt, pushed uphill to the crest of the ridge north of Pozières. When the British will

BRITISH TO RELEASE 150 DUTCH TRAWLERS

Holland Agrees That Only 20 Per Cent. of Herring Catch Shall Go to Germany.

BRITISH TO PAY A BONUS

Agreement Under Blockade Will Stop Enormous Sales in Germany and Increase Our Supply.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 28.—The Daily Mail says an agreement has been signed between the Dutch Fishing Association and the British Government regarding the future disposal of Dutch herring catches and providing for the release of from 120 to 150 Dutch fishing boats which have been laid up in Scottish ports for some weeks.

The vessels will be released, the newspaper says, on condition that Germany shall receive no more than 20 per cent. of the season's catch. Holland will retain another 20 per cent. for home consumption, while the remaining 60 per cent. will be sold to neutral countries only.

On every barrel of this 60 per cent. the British Government agrees to pay a bonus of thirty shillings to the Dutch owners. The Daily Mail concludes by saying that fishermen believe America will get most of the 60 per cent. which goes to neutrals.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Great Britain, which has been regarding with growing displeasure the provisioning of Germany with fish from Holland, recently brought the matter to a head by the seizure of vessels of the Dutch fishing fleet.

Even before the war Germany was the best customer of the Dutch fishermen, but the effect of the blockade had increased that country's purchases on the fish market here to the extent of a practical monopoly of Holland's exports. The net export of various fish in recent years has amounted to about 110,000 tons a year, representing a value between $8,000,000 and $12,000,000. There was an enormous increase in the exports last year, 165,000 tons of fresh sea fish and salted and smoked herring alone being sent out of the country. Germany's share was 144,800 tons, as against only 83,700 in 1914 and 86,300 in 1913. Sales to other countries fell off proportionately. America, for instance, at ordinary times draws a certain amount of herring from Holland, but the total of 14,221 tons dispatched thither in 1913 fell to 1,593 tons last year, and now the herring export to the United States seems to have entirely stopped, the total for the first six months of the current year being only eight tons.

Such figures make clear what a hindrance the Dutch fishing industry has constituted to the Allies' blockade, and sufficiently explain their anxiety to bring about a change in this state of affairs, particularly if it be remembered that, while British fishing trawlers are being sent to the bottom of the sea by German submarines, these Dutch craft are hauling in their loaded nets for the German markets right under the noses of British naval guns.

PROTEST TOBACCO EMBARGO

Southern Growers Will Present Case Against England to Lansing Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—A delegation of prominent independent tobacco growers of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia came to Washington tonight to present a protest to Secretary of State Lansing tomorrow against the action of the British Government in restoring the embargo on shipments of tobacco to the Central Powers of Europe.

Early in the war the British Government laid an embargo against such shipments. After numerous protests the British modified it so that tobacco might be shipped in care of the Netherlands Oversea Trust. Later the restrictions were removed to such an extent as to permit shipments to be made to Holland dealers on order, which would permit those to whom it was consigned in Holland to reship to Germany. On Thursday last the London Government announced that the embargo had been restored.

The restoration of the embargo, it is contended by the dark tobacco growers of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia, will work great injustice to them and remove the element of competition from their sales, forcing them to take whatever price they can get. This year's crop of dark tobacco will aggregate about 350,000,000 pounds, and is now being put into the barns. The market opens about Nov. 12.

The growers hope that Secretary Lansing will be able to obtain the removal of the embargo. If necessary, they will make serious charges, including the charge that the embargo was restored to force down the price of tobacco so that British buyers might reap the benefit. The growers say they are prepared to submit testimony to substantiate the allegation

NEW USE FOR PHONOGRAPH.

Russians Say Germans Export Records Slandering Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 27, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—All imported phonograph records are hereafter to be censored owing to the accidental discovery of large numbers of records of German origin whose contents, instead of being harmless musical productions as indicated on the labels, were found to consist of scurrilous anti-Russian lampoons, preposterous reports in Russian describing the military situation and theinternal state of Russia.

FOR THE NATION'S SAFETY.

Democratic Textbook Tells of Party's Achievements.

What the Democratic Party has done for national defense and in keeping the United States out of war is set forth in the latest chapter of the Democratic National Textbook, made public yesterday at the headquarters here.

"Thanks to Wilson, America Prepares," is the title of the article, which states that "Democratic efficiency has put through the first constructive program for national defense," and that the United States dropped from second place as a naval power under President Roosevelt.

After stating that the appropriations providing for the safety of the United States amounted to $645,514,095, it enumerates the following as some of the special achievements of the administration:

Complete reorganization of industrial resources; regular army increased from paper strength of 100,000 to peace strength of 216,000, capable of expansion in war times to 256,000; National Guard federalized and raised to peace strength of 467,000; a regular army reserve, a National Guard reserve, an officer reserve corps, an enlisted reserve corps; numerous provisions for citizen training camps; a council of national defense.

Four dreadnoughts and four battleships the first year; twenty torpedo boat destroyers and thirty coast submarines with auxiliaries to be begun at once; ten battleships, six battle cruisers, ten scout cruisers, fifty torpedo boat destroyers, nine fleet submarines, fifty-eight coast submarines and auxiliaries before July 1, 1919.

SHOT BY POLICEMAN.

Attempt to Rescue Prisoners at Outing May End Fatally.

Bicycle Policeman George Meyer of the Astoria Station was beaten by friends of two men whom he arrested late last night at Belvedere Park, near North Beach, but he held to his prisoners and fought back with his club until one of his assailants felled him with a blackjack. Meyer's club rolled to one side and as he got to his feet and the men closed in on him again, he drew his revolver and shot one of his assailants in the head. The others fled, except one of the prisoners, whom Meyer turned over to other policemen.

Meyer went with the man he had shot to St. Mary's Hospital, in the ambulance with Dr. D. J. Piconi. It was found that the bullet had lodged near the brain and that the wound was probably mortal. His identity was unknown at that time, but from papers in his pocket it is believed he is John F. Secker of 159 East Ninety-ninth Street, Manhattan, a recently discharged oiler on the battleship Michigan.

Meyer reported that he had shot in self-defense after he had tried for some time to resist the attack and attempted rescue of his prisoners, and had fired only when struck down. He said his bullet had hit the man who felled him. The two men arrested had been fighting at the park because of rivalry over a woman who was a guest among 800 members and friends of the Aeolean Social Club of First Avenue and Eighty-first Street, Manhattan, at its annual outing.

SUSPECT KIDNAPPERS' PLOT

Utah Police Hold Three Men Said to Have Menaced Roland Harriman.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. ANTHONY, Idaho, Aug. 27.—Alleged plans to kidnap Roland Harriman, son of Mrs. E. H. Harriman, hold him for a ransom, reported to be as high as $100,000, and in case this ransom was not paid, to blind the boy, have been frustrated, the police say, by the arrest here of Marion A. Lufkin, David McLoy, and Ralph Zufelt, alias Ralph Majors. They are in jail charged with conspiracy to go to Island Park, where young Harriman is spending his vacation, kidnap him and hold him for ransom. Two of the trio are said to have made confessions to the police.

Lufkin was arrested at Island Park, where he was working as a ranch hand. Later the other two men were located in the mountains near Kilgore.

BRITISH AVIATORS ACTIVE IN EGYPT

With Thermometer 120 in the Shade, They Bomb and Scatter the Turks in Darfur.

FLIGHTS ASTOUND NATIVES

Eight-Hour Reconnoissance Made to Locate Water in Desert and to Attack Foes.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Daily Chronicle prints the following dispatch from its correspondent at British General Headquarters in Egypt, sent July 18:

"The brilliant work of a flight of the Royal Flying Corps during the operations in Darfur will rank as one of the finest efforts of the British Army airmen in the war. The flight had some serious moments, when transport threatened to fail them, but energy, resource, and the determination to succeed triumphed over all troubles, and the achievements are worthy of the page they will receive in the history of military aviation.

"The airmen had to move south at short notice, travel by sea, rail, and desert track for 2,000 miles before they could reach the barren spot from which they were to operate, to face all the difficulties of flying under tropical conditions with an equipment not designed to meet such special circumstances, and to fly in a country absolutely unknown to them and where maps were of little use.

"They were of infinite service to Colonel Kelly from a military point of view, and one may hazard a prophecy that their exploits in the air did not a little to make Ali Dinar's people realize the Sultan's game was up, for, though the natives were not astonished to see machines in the air, they were surprised beyond expression when men alighted from them. One who found speech was heard to say: 'The Government was always great, but now it is greater than ever.'

In Darfur the weather breaks about May 25 with unfailing regularity, so that when it was decided on March 20 that a flight of the Royal Flying Corps should be detached from the Egyptian expeditionary force to take part in the operations there was little time for preparation. On March 31 two officers left Suez for Port Sudan and Khartoum, and they were followed on April 7 by an advance party of a few officers and men with petrol, oil, bombs, transport tent sheds, and absolutely essential stores, and on the 20th the main body commenced the ten days' journey to Rahad, the railhead station south of Khartoum. Transport difficulties proved greater than anticipated. Stores and machines had to be got forward to Gebel-el-Hilla and Ablad Wells, 300 miles west of the railway, and the track to Nahud half way was quite unreliable, and lorries were often stuck fast in the sand for days. The lorries had to take their own supplies of petrol and water, thus reducing the loads.

Thermometer Is 120 in the Shade.

Intense heat caused aviation petrol tins to burst, and evaporation was so great that a consignment of seven cases supposed to hold fifty-six gallons contained only thirty-seven gallons. Plants with sharp, hard thorns grew on the tracks and punctured tires, and with the thermometer registering 120 degrees in the shade it was desperately hard work to get up stores to be ready for the commencement of aerial flights from Hilla by May 12. Most of the transport was done with camels—for at least 150 miles it was impossible to carry stores except in camel packs—and as the tents for machines each required twenty-eight camels to carry them the labor involved in transport may be imagined.

An officer traveling in advance had selected spots for landing places and had put down directional arrows of long strips of white cloth. These began to disappear, and the new robes of sheik's wives were evidence of the uses to which the pilots' material had been put. It was extremely difficult to find one's way in this country. In the mornings, when the camel transport trains were on the move, the airmen could pick up the exact line, but the camels were rested from 9 A. M. till 4 o'clock and flying was dangerous after midday because of heavy storms. You get no warning of the approach of a "haboob."

Extraordinary exertions were made to push forward the stores. Major Groves controlled matters at the railhead, and every officer and man in the flight did more than a full share to see that everything needful was in properly-placed depots on the line of route.

Eight Hours in the Air.

Much the longest flight in Africa stands to the credit of this flight of the Royal Flying Corps. On May 17 Colonel Kelly's force was approaching Bir Meleit, an oasis thirty-seven miles north of El Fasher, which was believed to be occupied by the enemy. It was important to know their strength, and also to ascertain whether there was water in the wells there. At dawn an airman started from Hilla (116 miles away) to reconnoitre. On his first journey he could not find Meleit, and he returned to the aerodrome at Hilla for further information. At 8:45 A. M. he again set out, and was successful. In flying over the place he was fired at, and a bullet hit the propeller. Bombs were dropped, and the airman came down low and opened machine-gun fire on the enemy, 500 of whom bolted and left Meleit open to our troops. On his return journey the airman dropped a message to Colonel Kelly, telling him that there was water in the wells and that the enemy had fled. The airman reached Hilla at 2:15 P. M., having been flying for eight hours out of a period of nine hours, a feat which the Sirdar warmly praised in a speech of thanks to the Royal Flying Corps for their work.

On some succeeding days there were further reconnaissances. Care was taken to measure the aeroplanes to see that they were standing the strain of unusual weather conditions, and the result was satisfactory. On May 23, as Colonel Kelly was approaching El Fasher Lieutenant J. C. Slessor flew over the long stretch of country between the aerodrome and Ali Dinar's capital, and arrived at the moment when the force had gained a victory over the Sultan's troops. Lieutenant Slessor saw 2,000 enemy cavalry drawn up in reserve outside the town, and attacked them with bombs and machine-gun fire. The horsemen scattered in all directions and took no further part in the fighting. When he began bombing the cavalry the Lieutenant saw a group surrounding a banner. He aimed a bomb at the party, and later information points to the Sultan having a narrow escape, two of his servants and his own camel being killed by the bomb.

While attacking the cavalry Lieutenant Slessor received a bullet wound in the thigh, and he had to steer with his hand instead of his foot on his way back to Hilla, his difficulties being greatly increased by a storm which broke suddenly. He brought the first news of the victory, and it was transmitted to the Sirdar from the aerodrome.

SEIZES PALAZZO DI VENEZIA.

Italy Confiscates Ancient Building Owned by Emperor of Austria.

ROME, Aug. 27, (via Paris.)—The ancient palace of the Republic of Venice, the Palazzo di Venezia, concerning which there has been a long popular agitation, has been confiscated by the Government under a decree issued today.

The palace was given by Pope Clement VIII. to Venice, and remained in possession of the Republic until its fall, when it passed to the Emperor of Austria. For some time it was the seat of the Austrian Embassy, and since then has been occupied by the Austrian Embassy to the Vatican.

The decree says the palace is confiscated as a measure of reprisal for "abominable violations of international law and devastation of monuments and buildings in Venice without any military motives."

ANOTHER PUGILIST SLAIN.

Jerry Delaney, England's Crack Lightweight, Falls on Somme Front.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 27.—Close on the heels of the announcement that Tom McCormick, welterweight champion of England, had been killed at the front in France, comes word from London that Jerry Delaney, crack lightweight of England and contender for Freddy Welsh's title and Lord Lonsdale's belt, has been killed in action on the Somme.

Delaney was 23 years old and had beaten some of the best pugilists in Europe. He had scored fifteen straight victories before joining the army.

BROTHERHOODS HUNT SPIES

Officials Believe Three Men Are Giving Secrets to Road Executives.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—After the last meeting today, it developed that the brotherhood men had suspected for several days that they had three spies in their midst, who were reporting regularly to the railroad heads. In some manner, reports of the secret meetings of the brotherhoods have been reaching the railroad executives' headquarters within a short time after the men have adjourned each day. Often these reports were in the hands of persons at the executives' headquarters before the brotherhood officials had left their hall.

Careful investigation convinced the brotherhood officials that they knew the trio and several speeches and reports were "planted" for them in the meetings. As the union leaders had expected, these reports soon reached the executives. In subsequent meetings the alleged spies were upbraided roundly by several speakers, but they never were named.

BELL-ANS

Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package provesit. 25c at all druggists

LOREE SEES PERIL IN WILSON PLAN

Delaware & Hudson Head Says It Would Weaken Nation in World's Markets.

QUOTES THE APOSTLE PAUL

Opposes Raising Production Cost With Prospect of Such Bitter After-War Competition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 27.—President L. F. Loree of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad said tonight if President Wilson really wished to prepare the country for the commercial struggle after the European war he would not advocate the eight-hour day in the name of commercial peace. Mr. Loree argued that in increasing the cost of railroad operation the President would add to the cost of the production of American commodities and thus handicap American manufacturers in the world market. Mr. Loree quoted the Apostle Paul, who said:

"Let us lay aside every weight and let us run with patience the race that is set before us."

"President Wilson," he added, "has laid great stress on the condition in which the country was likely to find itself at the end of the European war, that we would then be exposed to the sharpest competition known in the history of the country; and that everything ought to be done that could possibly be done to prepare ourselves for this industrial conflict.

"As a means of doing so, he has urged that we come to an accommodation with the trainmen, whose demands for an increase of 35 per cent. in their wages had been refused by the National Conference Committee of Managers, by the acceptance of his suggestion of a modus vivendi carrying with it an increase of 20 per cent. in wages. Owing to the incidence of the two plans, the amount of the additional expense would be in the first case $100,000,000 and in the second case, $50,000,000, whether borne directly by the railroads or passed on as he suggested to the producers, must add to the cost of production.

"The end of the European war will mean the end of some of our extraordinary exports and a return to normal. It will mean keen competition in those foreign markets which we now hold. To hold even normal exports we must be prepared to meet the lowest price we have ever had to compete against. To do so we must reduce our cost of production to a minimum. How far can we reduce our cost of production and maintain our present wage scale? Wages constitute the largest single element in the cost of production. Are we going to prepare for competition by further increasing wages and substantially increasing the cost of production?

"During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, with the war in Europe at its height, Imports into the United States amounted to $2,197,883,510. During the fiscal year 1913, the last year of the Payne tariff law, imports were $1,813,000,234.

"Thus the imports in 1916 were $384,875,276 greater than 1913, and during 1916 Europe was ablaze with war, shipping was limited, and two of the greatest competitors in our home market were doing nothing. How much will imports increase during the twelve months succeeding a declaration of peace? What must we do to meet this competition? Assuming a continuance of the present tariff, it is plain that we must reduce sharply our cost of production.

"Is this the time, therefore, to take a step which will sharply increase the cost of production? Is an increase of 21 per cent. in railroad wages without increased efficiency or increased productivity a step in the direction of that preparedness which the President is seeking?

"The future of our export trade and the control of our home markets depends on our ability to meet competition. There can be no preparedness which does not safeguard our home markets and our export trade.

"The evil effects of conceding an increase in wages of 21 per cent. is not fully measured by the injury to the roads or to the manufacturers by the increased cost of operation or production thus imposed. It will inspire industrial unrest and demands for similar concessions throughout all industries. According to the census there are at present about 30,000,000 workers in the United States, including all over the age of ten.

"Figures submitted by the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor show that in 1912 there were about 1,847,000 persons working under an eight-hour basis in the United States, and of this number 475,000 were either Federal, State, county, or municipal employes. Therefore, at that time there were less than 1,400,000 of the general workers of the country operating on an eight-hour basis and about 28,000,000 whose hours ranged from nine to twelve. Is it difficult to figure the loss in productive energy of this country if these 28,000,000 workers were put on an eight-hour basis? The increase in production cost would paralyze our competitive power.

"But this is the possibility raised by the President's demand that the railroads shall ignore the cost and grant a 21 per cent. increase in wages to their highest paid employes, on the theory that the eight-hour day is a social concept. I have not dwelt on the fact that the men want an eight-hour day merely to compel the payment of overtime. The public understands that by this time."

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—that they had all the little farms in the Orient—where the best Turkish tobaccos were grown—in the hollow of their hands;

—that with the best Turkish tobaccos from these farms they could win the genuine approval of all American smokers.

And they won—*big*.

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For a Quarter of a Century, Made in the Schinasi Way— the Quality Way.

Schinasi Bros

REA SAYS ROADS CANNOT YIELD

Continued from Page 1.

ness, due almost entirely to an abnormal increase in traffic which it is recognized cannot be permanent. And now, after this brief period of prosperity, it is proposed that the roads shall make sacrifice of principles and grant wages which would cause an increase in expenses that would wipe out all of the advances in rates that have been granted and sweep away the economies that have been achieved by the exertions of ten years.

"And who is to get the benefit of this? The public? No. All the employes of the railways? No. A single group of employes constituting only a small percentage of the total number is to get it all. And are these the poorest paid employes? They are very much the highest paid. Are they the most loyal? Not if the acts of the leaders of their organizations are to be accepted as having their approval, for they are the very group of employes who, through their legislative committees, have been engaged for years in lobbying at Washington and every State capital for full crew, train limit, and other legislation designed to reduce the efficiency of operation, and who at this moment are threatening to call out the striking host of the railways do but refuse to yield, and then calmly but resolutely face the possibilities of the situation in full confidence that their action will receive the unqualified indorsement and support of the business interests of the country and the public at large, who have as yet been denied all opportunity to be heard."

tration of the other demands of these employes. They have no assurance that they will secure arbitration of their own proposals to the employes. Nor have they any assurance that they will be given protection by Congress from strikes in future.

"Let me emphasize the fact that history is but repeating itself in the present crisis, for two years ago there was equal menace of a strike on the Western roads. In response to the appeal then made to their patriotism, the railway managers yielded. Nothing was done either by the President or Congress as the result of that experience to prevent the development of the like situation which now again faces the railway managers, but, on the other hand, they are confronted by practically the same ultimatum, and that they shall even sacrifice the one remaining principle of arbitration.

"The railways know that if they yield to the present demands of a comparatively small percentage of the total number of their employes they will receive like demands from the rest, and that these concessions to all employes will cost at least $200,000,000, and probably $300,000,000 a year. They know, too, that if they submit now to the proposition made to them by the President, they will be denounced by the business interests of the country for having given up the principle of arbitration when every factor in the dispute points to the justice of their cause.

"Confronted by such conditions, and borne down by a solemn sense of their responsibility to their employes, to business interests of all kinds, to the 100,000,000 people of the United States, and to their stockholders, what could the heads of the railways do but refuse to yield, and then calmly but resolutely face the possibilities of the situation in full confidence that their action will receive the unqualified indorsement and support of the business interests of the country and the public at large, who have as yet been denied all opportunity to be heard."

UNION CHAIRMEN LEAVE WASHINGTON

Continued from Page 1.

dents. No definite day or hour has been set for the strike. The Presidents of the brotherhoods are expected to send the code message on Sept. 1, but there is little doubt that if Mr. Wilson asks for delay it will be granted. Sept. 1 was set because the leaders understood that Mr. Wilson would leave Washington on that day, and by that date the Chairmen on the Pacific Coast can be home.

Long List of Don'ts.

The instructions to the Chairmen were mostly "dont's." The 400,000 workers are told just what the law is regarding strike violence and are warned to keep the peace. One paragraph, in black type, warns them to keep away from railroad property unless other orders are issued. Another section said that, while the strike might bring acts of violence, such acts would not be countenanced by the brotherhoods. Each train crew is to take its train to the nearest terminal and leave it. In no event is a train to be left out on the road.

In secret instructions to the Chairmen are provisions as to the extent of the strike. It is known that arrangements have been made for running food trains to supply soldiers on the border and that, while a considerable part of the passenger service is to be stopped, enough trains will run to accommodate persons with urgent business. It is said that milk trains will run, as well as those carrying certain other kinds of foods. The fight is to be made so as to cause the least inconvenience to the public, the main effort being to tie up freight. It was mentioned by a union official tonight that if all shipments of munitions were stopped the consequent loss of millions would exert great pressure upon the railroads.

The headquarters of the brotherhoods this afternoon looked like a banking house. The $25,000 the men received for expenses was piled in great stacks, mostly in small notes. As each man got his money he received his instructions, and by 6 o'clock tonight most of the men were on the way home.

Leave Fight with President.

The departure of the Chairmen means that the brotherhoods cannot be asked by President Wilson to act upon the counter-proposal which the railroads will submit to him tomorrow. This leaves the eight-hour fight here between the President and the railroads.

The railroad Presidents said little today. They have framed their reply to Mr. Wilson, and have been waiting since 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon to read it to him. They will go to the White House tomorrow, and President Hale Holden of the Burlington will present to Mr. Wilson the statement printed in THE SUNDAY TIMES. They will insist that this proposal be presented to the brotherhoods.

Secretary Lane of the Interior Department, upon whose judgment the President always places great reliance and who is regarded as especially well fitted to give advice in the present situation on account of his long service on the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Senator Newlands, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, had a conference with the President this afternoon. A further conference took place this evening between Mr. Lane and Mr. Newlands at the Senator's house.

From what became known tonight it was evident that no definite program for procedure on the part of the Administration was arranged at the White House conference. It had been the intention of Senator Newlands to call a meeting of the Committee on Interstate Commerce for 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, but this was abandoned when it became apparent that the President was not yet ready to suggest a policy of legislative action.

All Phases Discussed.

President Wilson, Secretary Lane, and Senator Newlands discussed the railroad situation in all its phases, with particular reference to finding a means of preventing a strike or, if a strike should be ordered, of overcoming the effect that a complete tie-up of transportation would have on the business of the country and the comfort of the people. The matter of having the Senate pass the House bill increasing the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission from seven to nine was again discussed, but it was gathered from what was said afterward that, while the enactment of this measure at the present session would not be difficult, it was not likely that the nominations of the two additional Commissioners would be confirmed within the time that the Senate would be willing to remain in Washington.

In this connection, however, it was indicated that the President desired Congress to remain in session until legislation to prevent a recurrence of the present railroad situation could be enacted.

Throughout the White House conference, judged by what was said afterward, the idea uppermost was what means could be found to keep trains moving. While it was not definitely stated that the President and his two advisers went into the matter of resorting to Congressional enactment to that end, the impression was given that they discussed the problem of how best to provide legal means of enabling the Government to take charge of the situation should the strike take place. This impression suggested Governmental control of the transportation systems of the country until the strike could be adjusted.

Although the President is not believed to have given up hope that the strike will be averted, all that is understood to have taken place at the White House conference indicates that he is not optimistic and is making plans to meet a strike.

May Postpone Notification.

Mr. Wilson is expected to leave Washington on Sept. 1 to go to Shadow Lawn, where on Sept. 2 he is to accept the Democratic nomination, but it was hinted tonight that if the strike comes he may postpone this ceremony.

Some of the railroad Presidents are not in favor of accepting the President's plan even if Congress should add its guarantees to those from the White House. First, the Presidents figure that they would be better off if defeated by the brotherhoods in a strike, and, secondly, they say that many train service employes will not quit on a strike call. If the railroads were defeated in a strike they figure that their other 1,600,000 employes would not have the same justification for demanding the eight-hour day as if it should be granted to the brotherhoods on President Wilson's plea, and, besides, they would not have accepted the principle that the eight-hour day was sanctioned by society.

The railroad Presidents do not believe that the rank and file are as anxious for a strike as their Chairmen. They say that thousands of the workers will not strike. That there may be much in this claim is shown by the changed attitude of the brotherhoods. In New York the Chairmen declared they could tie up every train in the country. Now they admit that the New York Central, the Baltimore & Ohio, and the Hill lines could operate a considerable part of their service.

Emergency schedules now being worked out by the railroads give foodstuffs first consideration, and no attempt will be made to move minerals or heavy freight, until food has been taken to the cities.

With the brotherhoods expressing desire not to interfere with food supplies, and with the railroads making ready to carry food first, it seems that fears of starvation to city dwellers are not well founded.

The big question being asked in Washington tonight is: "What would the President do in the case of a strike?" The President has given no idea of the plans he has in mind, and Congressional leaders have left the matter entirely in his hands. There have been rumors of Federal receiverships and of drafting into a posse comitatus, all workers on the roads from Presidents to trainmen, and forcing them to run the roads. But such rumors have not proved to have any definite foundation in an Administration program of action. It is known that for some days the Department of Justice, at the President's request, has been looking into the legal phases of the situation, but as yet no definite plan of action has been laid.

RIVALS IN STRIKE CRISIS CAME FROM THE RANKS

Presidents and Brotherhood Leaders Have All Had Lives Filled With Romance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The great railroad conference here has brought together men who offer a fine example of the law of the "survival of the fittest" as applied to American business life.

"There are more brains in Washington than ever before," is a common expression about the Capital, these days.

There are brains on both sides. The representatives of capital respect the brains of labor and vice-versa. Generally speaking, all of the big men here "came up from the ranks." You could count the college graduates of the one hundred or more railroad rulers on the fingers of your two hands, and the brotherhood leaders have all fought their way to the top. Take four leaders of the brotherhoods who now have the representatives of $20,000,000,000 worth of American railroads at bay. First there is the tall and scholarly A. B. Garretson, head of the conductors, who likes to be interviewed when he has nothing to say because he can lead the reporters in a circle of figures of speech right back to where he started and then laugh at them.

Garretson used to be a conductor down in Texas and took his first lessons in diplomacy by throwing "bad" Mexicans off his train. He rose step by step in the organized labor movement, until he was named as a member of the Industrial Relations Commission, at the death of which he was again made head of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors. He has a penchant for silk shirts, the Bible, and Egyptian mythology.

Then there is W. S. Carter, the conservative head of the firemen, who doesn't have much to say, studies most of the time, writes pieces for the magazines, and edits a couple of labor papers on the side. He has none of the sartorial splendor of his friend, Garretson, but his men all respect him.

Third on the list is W. G. Lee, the portly head of the trainmen, whose moods vary from gruffness to jollity, depending on what he had for breakfast. He is a master of statistics relating to railroad workers, and can prove to his own satisfaction in a minute that a trainman is treated unfairly when he gets less than a carpenter. His figures are offered by the brotherhoods to belie the assertion of the railroads that it would cost $100,000,000 a year to grant the men's demands.

The fourth labor leader is W. S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Engineers, who looks like a prosperous banker. These four men, who have been spending their time for the last ten days waiting at the National Hotel for the railroads and President Wilson to come to an agreement, control a war fund of some $15,000,000.

At the New Willard in Pennsylvania Avenue the men at the head of the railroads are stopping. There is Elisha Lee, Chairman of the National Conference Committee, who showed his pleasure tonight because after ten days' deliberations the railroad Presidents have decided that his original demand for arbitration was the proper answer to make to President Wilson.

There are plenty of life romances among the railroad chiefs. Daniel Willard, head of the Baltimore & Ohio, is an art connoisseur, musician, and scholar. His collection of portraits of Napoleon is rated as one of the best in the world. Several years ago, while he was conducting a $110,000,000 railroad deal, he took up the study of French. It was years and years ago, up on an old Vermont road, long ago made part of the Boston & Maine, that "Dan" Willard was a locomotive fireman.

Studied as a Fireman.

One day he picked up a book, Wellington's "Economics of Railroad Locations." He tucked it away in his cab and when he wasn't busy keeping up steam in the boiler to haul his train over the White Mountains, he was reading the science of railroading. Then he became a locomotive engineer and got a job on the Great Northern. F. D. Underwood, the President of the Erie, was Conductor on the train of which Willard was engineer. Mr. Underwood became a superintendent. He made Mr. Willard assistant superintendent. When he became President of the Erie, he took Mr. Willard along and made him a Vice President.

Louis W. Hill is practically the only one of the railroad executives to inherit a big railroad job. Yet, even he says some of the best friends he has in the world are now threatening to strike and tie up the traffic on the roads he rules. Mr. Underwood, too, has many friends in the ranks of the unions.

A picturesque man is E. P. Ripley, head of the Santa Fe, who came to town ten days ago. He started as a clerk in the traffic office of the Boston & Maine. He got a job years later as General Manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and when the Santa Fe was reorganized he became President. It was he who braved a debate in the White House with President Roosevelt a few years ago when the two had a difference on matters of railroad economics. Mr. Ripley celebrated his seventieth birthday last year.

Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern Railway, is a college graduate, a good lawyer, and likes to study Greek. Some years ago he spent his vacation in making a translation of Cato's "Farm Management." President C. H. Markham of the Illinois Central began his railroad career as a section hand on the Santa Fé.

Hale Holden, the President of the Burlington, spokesman for the railroad Presidents, rose rapidly in railroading after he quit being a lawyer. Mr. Holden used to be a member of the law firm of Warner, McCloud, Dean & Holden in Kansas City. Ten years ago the Burlington took him to Chicago as general attorney in charge of commerce work. He won the regard of the late James J. Hill when he handled the Minnesota rate case. Mr. Hill made Mr. Holden Vice President of the road. When Darius Miller, President of the Burlington, died, Mr. Holden was put in his place.

J. H. Hustis, President of the Boston and Maine, was once an office boy. George S. Wade, General Manager of the Sunset leaders, used to be a brotherhood leader. P. H. Morressy, assistant to the Vice President of the Burlington, helped to build up the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, which is now fighting the railroads. R. H. Aishton, President of the Northwestern, was once an axeman with an engineering corps on the Northwestern. He has never worked on any other road.

FRIEND CRITICISES WILSON.

Southern Merchant Says He Should Have Censured Brotherhoods.

President Wilson should hold up to public censure the brotherhoods of railroad employes for their refusal to arbitrate, in the opinion of J. A. Taylor, a wholesale merchant of Wilmington, N. C., who for years has been a friend of the President and whose brother, Walter Taylor, is Collector of the Port at Washington. Mr. Taylor has expressed this opinion in a letter addressed to the President, a copy of which THE TIMES received yesterday.

In his letter, Mr. Taylor said he recognized that the President was "actuated by the highest public motives" in his efforts to prevent the strike. He then outlined the situation as he saw it, emphasizing that "the demand for an eight-hour day is not a measure of service, but a basis of pay." He continued:

I was much impressed with your appeal to the railroad executives to make concessions because of the international situation, but it seems to me that this appeal should be made to the men who are responsible for the situation, and whose persistent disregard of public duty can alone imperil the public safety. I cannot help but believe that you have failed to give due consideration to the relative weight of personal grievance on the one side and public right and convenience on the other. If unionized labor is capable of such enormities as are now threatened, I think the sooner the issue is brought to a head the greater will be the security for the country.

The responsibility for failure to effect a settlement is not yours, but the obligation to place the responsibility is undoubtedly yours.

A copy of this letter was sent to R. H. Rountree, a New York cotton merchant, and also a long friend of President Wilson, who wired to Mr. Taylor for permission to send it to THE NEW YORK TIMES for publication.

STOPPED STRIKES BY DECREE.

Carranza, Under Old Constitutional Clause, Invoked Death Penalty.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 27.—Through a recent decree General Carranza, head of the de facto Government of Mexico, prevented labor difficulties by availing himself of an old constitutional clause and fixing death as the penalty for infractions. The details of the decree were made public in this city yesterday by José Ramirez Lopez, acting Consul for Mexico. The decree fixing the death penalty was signed Aug. 1, and in its specifications it applied to:

All who incite or induce laborers to walk out or suspend the work on factories or enterprises destined for public services, which includes railroads.

All who head or lead meetings in which labor strikes are discussed or approved.

All who defend, preach, approve or subscribe to labor strikes.

All who attend labor strike meetings and do not withdraw as soon as the object is known.

All who try to make labor strikes effective after they have been declared.

All who expropriate, destroy or damage public property or private ownership.

All who, by threats or force, prevent another person or persons from executing the labor services that the strikers performed before suspending operations.

The decree followed a series of labor strikes at Mexico City and its surroundings, organized by enemies of the de facto Government.

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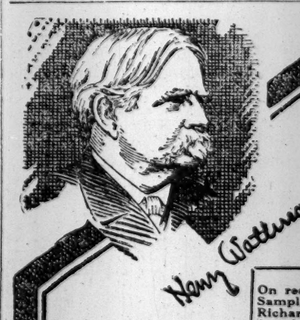

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BLUE FLEET IN A FOG SCARES NAVY ROOKIE

Volunteer on the Kentucky Blows Collision Signal, Fearing Ships Will Crash.

FIGHT TAME TO ONLOOKERS

Engagement Which Sank Defending Ships Theoretically Held Little Excitement for Landsmen.

Special to The New York Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 27.—The Blue fleet with the naval volunteers reached here this afternoon at 3 o'clock, though theoretically it was sent to the bottom of the Atlantic some twenty miles off Coney Island by the Red or invading force yesterday. The men who took part in the manoeuvres got shore leave soon after the ships anchored.

The program now mapped out for the naval volunteers has as it most important feature target practice in Tangiers Sound, which will begin on Tuesday. Some of the volunteers are leaving the fleet here either to attend to pressing business engagements or to take up the work of the cruise in other directions. Paul Hammond and William Greenough are going to Glen Cove to join George Baker, Jr., whose yacht will be put on patrol duty and scouting work. Oliver Iselin leaves to join William K. Vanderbilt on his yacht, which will be put to similar use. It is now the intention of the Navy Department officials to have the power boats work with the destroyers and not with the entire fleet, as planned originally. A movement is now under way to have the naval volunteers disembark at New York for review by the President. The rookies will spend tomorrow on shore drilling as infantry.

Sunday Brought a Rest.

The Sunday routine of the naval rookies is best described by saying that they are not kept quite so busy on that day as on others. They got a little time today to talk over the events which have transpired since the Blue fleet, consisting of the nine battleships on which the civilian volunteers are quartered, and the three ships manned by the midshipmen, put to sea from Fort Pond Bay, off Block Island, last Tuesday to defend the coast from Maine to the Delaware Capes against invasion by the Red fleet, made up of the dreadnoughts and super-dreadnoughts of the North Atlantic Fleet.

At noon on Tuesday the destroyers began to thread their way through the line of the anchored battleships. They took up their positions in two long lines, and stood off to sea to act as scouts and a screen for the Blues. The repair and supply ships followed them shortly. Late in the afternoon, after Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, had moved from the Yankton to the flagship Rhode Island, the fleet got under way in two columns. The standard distance of 500 yards was maintained between the ships.

During the afternoon of Wednesday the men had an opportunity to use the sub-calibre attachments to the three-inch guns. Targets were towed astern by the ships that were steaming in double column formation. In the evening the fleet ran into a heavy fog off Nantucket. Behind each ship there followed a towing spar to kick up spray as a guide to the vessel that followed. The mist was so heavy that the spars were of little or no avail, even though the forward lookouts had the aid of searchlights to pick them out. The spar of the Louisiana at one time was dragging astern of the Maine so close were the ships together. By a swerve to port, the Kentucky, which followed the Maine, just avoided collision. One of the rookies on the Kentucky lost his head and blew the siren, the collision signal. This was corrected at once by three blasts on the whistle when it was seen that there was no danger that the two ships would come together.

Found the Fleet in Line.

The rookies, after a night with practically no sleep on account of the constant blowing of whistles, predicted that the fleet would be scattered to the four points of the compass in the morning. This did not prove to be the case. When the fog lifted the ships were not quite in line, but they were steaming along in quite orderly formation.

Gun drill followed gun drill while the ships were steaming on Thursday, now at the loading machines to improve the speed and teamwork of the crews, now at the pointing and training telescopes to gain accuracy of aim. Morning calisthenics grew more strenuous. Lectures were given to familiarize the civilians with the purpose of the war game and the fine points of strategy used in sea battles. But the only signs the rookies had of the fact that they were at war theoretically was in the occasional visit of a friendly destroyer with news of the enemy, or the darkening of the ships at night and the call to quarters for torpedo defense.

On Friday night some of the volunteers on the bridge got a better impression of what actual war means. An enemy destroyer was sighted beyond the range of 3,000 yards. A green rocket was sent into the air to signal her destruction. If she had been able to penetrate the 3,000-yard zone it would have meant a battleship to her credit. Sighted outside of that limit her doom was settled by a theoretical blast of heavy gun fire from the fleet.

All night long on the battleship bridges commands were given with a snap. The enemy had been pushed back from the Delaware Capes, and was known to be heading for the Rockaways to land the 30,000 men of the first expedition. Speeds were changed every few minutes. On Saturday morning the sea was clear to the horizon of any sign of a hostile fleet.

Rookies See a Fleet "Charge."

The single line formation was changed to ships front. It was a sight to bring joy to a movie man, and the nearest thing to a cavalry charge on sea that could be imagined with the gray warships tearing ahead in a rush side by side that seemed invincible. This was Saturday morning, and the sea fighters that swept along so gloriously then would, if it had been actual war, have been mere heaps of twisted metal at the bottom of the sea by nightfall.

When assembly was blown after the morning mess, the volunteers heard firing from the direction of the shore. Not a ship was in sight during the first inspection after the guns were heard. Just before the bugle signal to quarters was blown, one thin blot of smoke haze was caught on the horizon. The civilians ran on the double quick to the guns they had been assigned to man. Some of them hastened to stations at the ammunition hoists, others to the bridge to give directions through the speaking tubes for sighting the guns below. The men on the bridge were fortunate in being able to witness the engagement with the enemy.

From the fog bank that hid the distant shore line crept the first ships of the enemy line. They moved in a direction paralleling that of the defending fleet, moving closer as the battle progressed, and reinforcing ships drew into line.

The first three battleships of the defending fleet were "capped," to use a naval officer's expression. This means they ran into range of the enemy's guns and drew their concentrated fire before the rest of the fleet could come up to help them. The hiding place afforded by the fog permitted the Reds to get a good start before they were sighted and fired upon by the gunners of the defending fleet.

Only one-pounders were used by the Reds to signify that their big guns would have been in action if it had been a case of actual battle.

The fight lasted for forty minutes, in which time the volunteers had a rather listless time of it. After reaching quarters they stood by the guns, and part of their number were told off to practice stretcher bearing. They had only occasional glimpses of the enemy ships through open port holes.

The Blue fleet after its defeat divided into two groups, the Missouri, Wisconsin, and Ohio, with the midshipmen on board, made for Newport, and the nine battleships, with the volunteers, set a course for Hampton Roads.

Some of the men have become a trifle restless under the monotony of ship life, especially those who imagined there would be numerous shore leaves. Others complain that there is not enough work given to them. This feeling is by no means widespread among the volunteers. The one serious complaint to be heard on board ship is the scarcity of fresh water. This is given out very sparingly and as a rule a long line is to be found in front of thespigot during the hours when fresh water is obtainable..

MIST AIDED THE RED FLEET.

Rear Admiral Knight Sees Great Value in Recent War Games.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 27.—Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U. S. N., chief umpire of the recent war game between the fleets commanded by Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo and Rear Admiral James M. Helm, in an interview today at the Naval War College, of which he is President, said the manoeuvres had proved to be by far the most important and instructive yet undertaken.

"Its course was a good deal determined," he said, "by the weather, and, on account of the southwest breeze, with its customary accompaniment of mist, vessels could not be distinguished for more than two or three miles. This enabled the Red fleet to make its way through the flotillas of torpedo boat destroyers and scout vessels sent out by the Blue or defending fleet.

"The appearance of the Red fleet at earl dawn on Saturday off the entrance to Newport was a surprise to the Blue commander in chief, who had moved his vessels to the southward in anticipation of an attack at Delaware or Chesapeake Bay. The two fleets came into contact ten miles southeast of the Ambrose Channel Lightship, and the Blue fleet was decisively defeated.

"In the meantime the landing at Far Rockaway was proceeding, but was threatened by ten submarines belonging to the Blue fleet. They were located and destroyed by the destroyers and battle cruisers of the Red fleet, and at 3 in the afternoon only three submarines were unaccounted for."

The Admiral said that, given fairly favorable weather conditions, an attacking fleet had an excellent chance of being able to land a large force of troops within twenty miles of New York City, but that nothing of this sort would have been possible if the Blue fleet had been equipped with an efficient scouting force.

Late Saturday night the flagship Pennsylvania arrived with Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight and his staff. The Texas, Wadsworth, McDougal, and Cassin also arrived.

As the weather was rough during the war game, the two naval aeroplanes on the North Carolina were not used. The ship will go to Marblehead to take on additional fliers. The destroyer flotilla is expected to sail with the fleet to the drill grounds Thursday and to return in October. The Pennsylvania and Oklahoma sail for Tangier Sound tomorrow.

Today Admiral Henry T. Mayo arrived on the flagship Wyoming, followed by the flagship Arkansas, with Vice Admiral De Witt Coffman; the flagships New York, Minnesota, and Florida, with Rear Admirals A. F. Fechtiler, H. O. Dunn, and Thomas S. Rodgers, and battleships Delaware, Kansas, Michigan, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Utah, and Vermont; flagship Vestal of the Atlantic Fleet train, and destroyer Conyngham returned to Narragansett Bay.

It is understood that the Atlantic Reserve Fleet, with civilians on board, will come here to give the men shore leave.

SENDS AERO PATROL PLEA.

President Hawley Asks Wilson to Aid Coast Defense Bill.

Acting on the recent advices from Congressman Lemuel P. Padgett, Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, that there would not be time at this session to consider the bill for the establishment of an Aerial Coast Patrol, advocated by Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary and indorsed by President Wilson and other prominent Government officials, the Aero Club of America yesterday appealed to the President to have the bill considered before the end of the session.

In the appeal to the President Alan R. Hawley, President of the club, pointed out that no appropriation had been allowed for aviation in the naval militia, and that the appropriation for naval aeronautics in the Naval Appropriation bill was only half the amount asked by the General Board of the Navy. In consideration of this, Mr. Hawley pointed out that the appropriation of $1,500,000 for the Aerial Coast Patrol bill was badly needed to facilitate training and equipping of civilian aviators in connection with the naval militia of the twenty-two States which maintain such organizations.

The Aerial Coast Patrol bill, which was introduced in the Senate by Senator Charles F. Johnson, and in the House by Congressman Julius Kahn, would connect the patrol with the naval militia and put it under the direction and control of the Secretary of the Navy. It provides for furnishing the naval militia of each State with a suitable course of instruction, one or more hydroreroplanes and a corps of competent instructors. A number of States have taken messures to organize units in the Coast Patrol.

DEFENSE COMMITTEE STUDIES THE MILITIA

Information Sought on Effects of Mobilization on Guardsmen and Business.

BLANKS SENT TO EMPLOYERS

Statistics to be Prepared on the Merits and Defects of National Defense System.

The Mayor's Committee on National Defense is making a study of the effects of the mobilization of the National Guard on the guardsmen themselves, on the business and industries from which they have been withdrawn and their apparent effectiveness under mixed State and Federal control.

Blanks have been sent out to more than 5,000 employers, asking the number of employes in military service, whether their wages are paid and jobs kept, the cost per month of paying wages, how long they are to be paid, opinions of employers on the merits and defects of the present system of national deferise and their suggestions for improvements in the military system of the country.

In the case of the munitions companies, the machine tool and machinery making concerns, the steel, electrical, and chemical companies, railways, telephones, telegraph, and wireless companies, where men of technical skill are employed in occupations necessary to national defense in case of war, employers are asked the extent to which trained workers are members of the guard or enlisted and what interruptions to work resulted.

A plan has been made for collecting statistics of the men in the New York Guard, showing their ages, percentage having wives, children, and other dependents, whether wages are continued and jobs held, money losses per month and the amount of indirect loss to them and their families. Information will be sought showing the amount of time annually men could afford and would be willing to give for military training.

The study of the training, equipment, and discipline of the National Guard forces, their development under army and civilian control, and the value of the training on the border will be made impartially with the object of pointing the way to further improvement in the system of military defense.

Brilliant Aurora Borealis.

Officers and passengers on steamships arriving yesterday reported a brilliant aurora borealis shortly after midnight, which lit up the sea with a pale purple glow. Until 4 o'clock the horizon glittered with the reflection. Captain Campion of the Morro Castle, from Havana, said the display was unusually brilliant. The Captains of the Lamport & Holt steamship Vauban and the Holland-America liner Ryndam also reported seeing the lights.

500 AT PLATTSBURG SEEK RESERVE POSTS

Mayor Mitchel Among Those Who Will Take Examinations for Commissions.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Applications for commissions as reserve officers are overwhelming the members of the board appointed by Colonel Ketcham, the camp commander. The number has now increased to 500, with indications that several hundred more will apply. This is far beyond the estimate of the camp officers.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who is a Lieutenant in H Company of the Ninth, and his brother, Archie, who is "top" Sergeant in G Company of the same regiment, were among the first to declare their intention of taking the examinations. Both of them have served in previous camps. Dr. Richard Derby, Colonel Roosevelt's son-in-law, also will apply for a reserve commission.

Mayor Mitchel, who has demonstrated his ability as a commissioned officer by serving as such in two camps, will also take the examination. The Mayor probably will apply for a Captaincy. Former Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo, who has seen military service in the Philippines, will try for a Major's commission.

Charles Elliot Warren, President of the Lincoln National Bank, who is Major on the division staff of the New York National Guard, will apply for a commission in the Quartermaster's Corps. Mr. Warren is a cadet Lieutenant attached to the staff of Major Francis Lawton, the camp Quartermaster. Samuel S. Auchincloss, also of New York, will seek a commission in the Quartermaster's Department. Assemblyman Hamilton Fish, Jr., who was a Second Lieutenant in last month's camp, will take the examinations for a Captaincy.

The unexpected number of applications will necessitate starting the examinations immediately. It may take ten days after the end of the camp to complete them.

The members of the camp will spend the next three days completing the hardening up process necessary to prepare for the hike. The prospect of seven days of continuous marching is causing the rookies some concern. There will be no Sunday off this hike, as there has been in previous camps. The two training regiments of infantry will start from here on Thursday afternoon, the cavalry, machine gun troop, and artillery leaving several hours ahead. A coup kitchen such as is being used in the war in Europe has arrived here from Canada, and it will be used on the hike.

An all-day rain, the first that there has been here since the June training camp, kept most of the rookies in camp today. They spent their time cleaning rifles and doing the thousand-and-one other jobs that there never seems to be time for on regular working days.

The Third Battalion of the Ninth Regiment will go on the rifle range tomorrow for its slow fire. After it has finished all of the battalions in turn will complete their rapid fire. The Eighth Regiment, which has finished its shooting, will spend the three days remaining before the hike in company combat.

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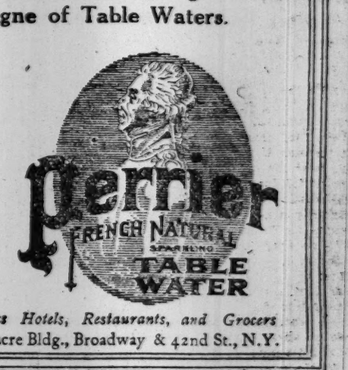

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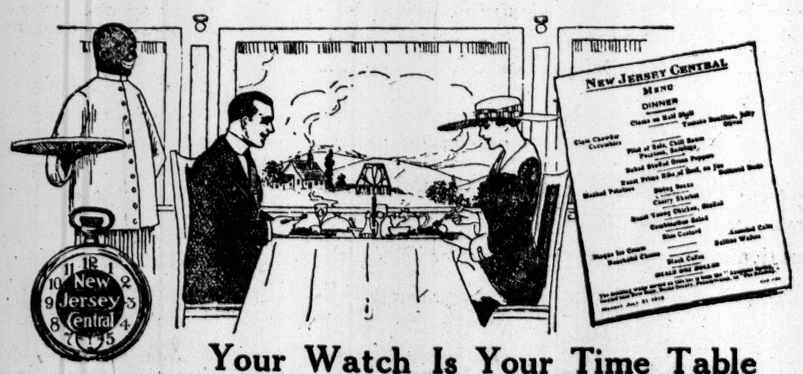

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SUFFRAGISTS ASSAIL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Congressional Union Speakers Criticise Wilson and Praise Hughes.

READY TO PLAY POLITICS

Mrs. Boissevain Tells Steel Pier Audience Votes for Women Is Largest National Interest.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 27.—President Wilson and the Democratic Party were assailed today at the opening of the Eastern campaign of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage at a mass meeting on the Steel Pier. An audience of 2,100, one-fourth men, cheered references to the alleged inconsistency of Mr. Wilson on the suffrage question and statements that the Woman's Party would take a firm stand to oppose his return unless their national amendment is acted upon before the close of the present Congress.

Leaders did not further the cause of any party, but stated that their power would be thrown to the candidate working for their interests. Charles Evans Hughes was praised for his recent, unreserved, favorable attitude on suffrage.

"At present we are after the scalp of the Democratic Party, if it doesn't make good and give us the franchise before Congress adjourns," Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain of New York said. "If emancipation was good enough for the negro, why not for the women? Aliens coming to these shores may vote, and yet good American white women cannot enjoy the franchise.

"We know no political parties or issues until we get our enfranchisement. Women first. The campaign is yet in its infancy. Mr. Hughes says votes for women are inevitable. If in five years, why not now? The United States should first grant women the right to vote before embarking on any policy, whether it be peace or war."

She said the leaders of the Democratic Party recognized the justice of the suffrage cause, but for political expediency refused to act on their convictions.

"If it was only a question of convincing them of the justice of our rights we would have had suffrage long ago," said Mrs. Boissevain. "We are going to show the Democratic Party that they have made a mistake when they say it is not in the interest of their party to take a national stand in favor of suffrage. We are going to use the power of 4,000,000 voters in the West against the party which refuses us political freedom. That's good politics and good sense.

"If we wish to make women appreciative and politically alert we must give them a maximum amount of responsibility, and this is what the Federal franchise confers. If the Federal amendment is good enough for the negro, for the Indian, for the Filipino, and for the aliens who come to our shores, it is good enough for American white women."

The speaker took issue with THE NEW YORK TIMES for saying that there were larger interests at stake than female suffrage.

"No one could say this unless he looked upon women, not as human beings, but as nonentities," she declared. She said she wanted to enter an objection to men of the nation being trained for military duty rather than civil duty without first consulting the women.

Miss Lucy Burns, National Vice Chairman, declared it was the duty of women to work for any party other than the Democratic Party in the November elections.

Congressman Isaac Bacharach of the Second District of New Jersey, in welcoming the suffragists, spoke in favor of the Federal amendment. He said that woman suffrage was the paramount question before the American people today. He said he felt rather inclined to the opinion that the enactment should be adopted by Congress, submitted to the States, and then ratified as promptly as convenient by the individual States.

Allan McCurdy of New York, Mrs. W. T. Burch, National Circulation Manager, and Mrs. Howard P. Boyle, Second District Chairman, were other speakers.

BRACKETT'S GLOOMY VIEW.

Fears Re-election of Whitman Would Bankrupt the State.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 27.—Ex-Senator Edgar T. Brackett gave out a statement tonight predicting bankruptcy for the State in the event of Whitman's re-election.

"In my opinion," he says, "the Republicans should nominate Senator William H. Bennett for Governor and should refuse a nomination to Governor Whitman. If the Republicans nominate Senator Bennett, we should elect a Republican Governor and the State will go for Hughes.

"The renomination of Governor Whitman will result in a Democratic Governor and imperil the Republican national ticket. Next to the personal qualifications of the respective Gubernatorial candidates, the issue this Fall is the subject of the horribly increasing burden of taxation."

HUGHES WILL REST AND SHUN POLITICS

Now in Estes Park, Where He Will Remain Secluded Until Thursday.

HIS ADVISERS SANGUINE

Call His Tour a Success and Say He Is Waiting to Attack Wilson's Speech of Acceptance.

Special to The New York Times.

ESTES PARK, Col., Aug. 27.—Charles E. Hughes arrived at the Hotel Stanley, Estes Park, at 11 o'clock this morning determined to get a complete rest and put politics aside for the next three days. The little settlement is situated in a magnificent natural park in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, more than 8,000 feet above sea level. A single telegraph line and three telephone lines are the only means of quick communication with the outside world. Motor buses run to Lyons and then on to Denver, fifty miles away, but the trip over the cañon roads occupies four and one-half hours.

The nominee arrived here enthusiastic over the meeting of 14,000 persons which he addressed last night in Denver. It was the most cordial welcome he had received and his address there has been spoken of by many as his most effective. Republican leaders told him before he left that city that he had greatly improved his chances of victory in the State.

From the viewpoint of the nominee's friends the trip of 7,000 miles through the Middle West and West has been a success. They say that Mr. Hughes has laid the foundation of his campaign in a manner which has set the people thinking and that the fight as it develops will have in it all of the fire and go which some have said were lacking. They feel that the people who have come in contact with Mr. Hughes have formed a very favorable impression of him and that he has completely dissipated the reports that he was cold and unapproachable.

While the California situation unquestionably has given cause for worry because of the factional row there between the Republicans and Progressives, which was made even more bitter because of the failure of Mr. Hughes and Governor Johnson to meet, the nominee's advisers are satisfied that it will not seriously endanger the cause of the national ticket or affect the Progressive vote in other sections of the country. Not all hold that opinion, however, as it has been said that Governor Johnson was sorely hurt by the way Mr. Hughes fell into the hands of the Old Guard leaders who are fighting him. The charge is made openly that Mr. Hughes was exploited by the California National Committeeman, W. H. Crocker, and State Chairman Keesling to serve their own ends, and that these men in taking the attitude they did showed that they were willing to injure the cause of Mr. Hughes in order to aid their fight on Governor Johnson.

Why the Tour Has Lagged.

Charges of a similar nature have been heard in other States, it being alleged that factions sought to guide the Hughes tour as it best suited their local interests. It has been hinted that many of the old-line leaders are not as interested in the success of Mr. Hughes as they might be, and this has been given as one reason for the fact that a number of the meetings have not been well organized, with a lack of effort to get the people out. This attitude of some of the Old Guard, coupled with the work done by National Chairman Willcox's advance agent, A. N. Rodway, who was sent ahead of the party to discourage demonstrations at the stations, in the opinion of some has caused the tour to lag.

It is now being predicted that after President Wilson makes his address of acceptance early in September Mr. Hughes will open a new line of attack, with the Wilson speech as a basis.

That is one explanation given for the failure of Mr. Hughes to vary his addresses to any large extent. His advisers say that he has preached sound constructive doctrines in connection with the tariff, preparedness, international relations, including the diplomatic service, civil service reform, business administration, labor conditions, and sound business. He has made promises to serve the people along these lines to the best of his ability and, knowing the opposition he met from the Old Guard leaders while he was Governor of New York, has pointed boldly to the record as one which he would endeavor to duplicate as President. This promise has not pleased the Old Guard, nor has it entirely satisfied a majority of the Progressives, although they are bitter enemies of the Old Guard crowd. The Progressives had hoped that Mr. Hughes would openly rebuke their antagonists of 1912 if they sought to use him for their personal advantage.

Nominee's Advisers Optimistic.

The advisers of the nominee are asserting that reports that he "talked over the heads of the people" and failed to live up to the reputation he established for himself by his Youngstown address of 1908 are not in accordance with the facts. The meetings they feel were more than satisfactory for an early campaign, and, where there was a lack of loud or sustained applause, the argument has been put forward that the people were studying Mr. Hughes and naturally did not rouse as they had for Colonel Roosevelt. In this connection there have been many who have expressed the hope that Colonel Roosevelt would get into the fight in the West and stir the people a bit.

The Hughes managers claim victory in all of the States Mr. Hughes has visited, except Montana, Nevada and Colorado, and say they have a good fighting chance in these three. The others are California, Idaho, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. They represent 113 of the 266 electoral votes necessary to election. Montana, Nevada and Colorado represent thirteen.

The Democrats are by no means willing to concede all of these States, and say that the Wilson strength is remarkable even in old-time Republican strongholds. It is contended pretty generally that the mass of the women and labor union men are for Wilson. The Democrats are not giving definite figures. They say the situation is one difficult to analyze, and predict many surprises.

Mr. Hughes will remain here until Thursday morning. He refuses to discuss politics, and has practically cut himself off from communication with the rest of the country. His voice is in pretty good condition and his general physical condition is all right, although the trip has tired him greatly.

WHITMAN PETITIONS FORGED, MOOSE SAY

Will Ask Honest Ballot Association's Aid in Wholesale Prosecutions.

SEABURY MEN AROUSED

John J. O'Connell to Send Affidavits to Fulton County District Attorney Today.

Petitions filed in the Progressive primary for the entire Republican ticket headed by Governor Charles S. Whitman in many instances contain forgeries, and in Fulton County all of the signatures are forgeries and one name is that of a dead man, according to John J. O'Connell, New York County Chairman of the Progressive Party. He said yesterday that the information he had obtained would be laid before District Attorney William J. Cassidy of Fulton County and that not only would the Progressives he represents ask that the petitions be thrown out, but proceedings would be started in every county of the State where fraud was charged.

Mr. O'Connell made this statement:

"The designating petitions filed for the Progressive primary by the entire Republican ticket, headed by Governor Whitman, have started a conflagration that will certainly result in many hundreds of indictments and in all probability will result in the throwing out of the petitions because of wholesale perjury and forgery.

"The leaders of the Seabury Progressive movement were considerably interested when they found that over 4,700 signatures were filed for Governor Whitman and his associates. They forthwith started an investigation and the initial result shows such an extraordinary condition that the Seabury Progressives are expressing surprise that the Whitman forces didn't file 40,000 names instead of 4,000.

Only Three Days to Object.

"The crime was well staged and evidently the movers of it felt secure because of the difficulty of detection and proof under the peculiar requirements of the primary law. All petitions for State offices must be filed in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany. The last day to file this year was Aug. 22. Objections had to be filed by Aug. 25 and final decision thereon by the court must be given by Sept. 5.

"Now, in order to throw out the petitions, it is necessary where forgery or perjury is the defect, to prove the actual forgery or perjury. The only way to prove this is by sworn testimony from the men whose names appear on the petitions denying that they signed them. In the short time at the disposal of those objecting this is well-nigh impossible because it is necessary first to obtain a complete list of the signers with their addresses, and then canvass those men in each county so as to determine whether the signature is real or forged.

"Now, the Whitman forces knew that in many of the counties of the State the organization of the Progressive Party was and is in the hands of the men who have sought and are seeking to deliver the Progressive Party not only to Hughes, but to Whitman, and those very men have possession of the complete Progressive enrollment. Request made to the State Chairman for that enrollment met with a refusal, and nothing was left to us but to try to get the enrollment from the various Election Boards in the different counties of the State. This is very slow work as those boards in most instances have shown no inclination to expedite matters.

"The Whitman forces, therefore, saw practical immunity from trouble and decided to file a list of names not only sufficient to put them in the Progressive primary, but sufficiently high in numbers to carry conviction that Whitman was popular with the Progressives. And so, at 11:59 P. M. on Aug. 22, they filed a petition containing 4,790 names. The law requires only 1,300, and they felt in the extraordinary condition of the law we would be unable to show enough dishonesty to reduce the amount below the required numbers."

Dead Man's Name Signed.

Mr. O'Connell made public a copy of a telegram he had received from Wendel P. Murray, a Progressive of Gloversville, N. Y., who made an examination of the signatures to the Fulton County petition. In it Mr. Murray said that thirty-seven of the thirty-nine names purporting to be a Progressive petition for Whitman from Fulton County were forgeries, and that all the affidavits of the notary were perjuries. He sent a later telegram also, in which he said:

All Whitman Fulton County petitions signatures are forgeries and notary attests are perjured work of Republican Committee and organization notary. Have secured twenty-five sworn affidavits and will have all by tonight, each one willing and anxious to prosecute for forgery and perjury the signers and the notary. Telephone instructions for next steps.

Mr. O'Connell said Mr. Murray had sent him, by special delivery, copies of the twenty-five affidavits sworn to, and that the rest would follow. The affidavits, he said, stated that the men making them had not signed the petition. The one dead man whose name was signed, Mr. O'Connell said, was William J. Owens of 34 Beaver Street, Gloversville. He added:

"Information will be filed today with District Attorney Cassidy of Gloversville. Our investigators are working on the petitions now at Albany, and as soon as the work is completed the necessary legal steps will be taken.

"We will enlist the aid of the Honest Ballot Association and of every decent citizen of the State of New York. Republicans and Democrats will be asked to aid in this work, and not only will we ask to throw out the petitions, but criminal prosecutions will be started in every county of the State where this villainy was practiced. Our present reports are that Fulton County is no worse than the others."

CULBERSON'S MAJORITY 75,000 OVER COLQUITT

Landslide Defeat of the President's Texas Foe Brings Joy to the White House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Administration officials are jubilant over the victory of Senator Charles A. Culberson in the Texas Senatorial primaries yesterday. A telegram which came to the White House this evening said that Culberson's majority was 75,000. The joy of President Wilson's friends over the outcome is that Governor Colquitt, who was defeated by Senator Culberson, had made criticism of the Administration's Mexican policy the basis of his main appeal to the voters.

Yesterday's primary was the second held to choose a Democratic candidate for Senator, choice being equivalent to election. In the first primary Governor Colquitt led, with Senator Culberson second. As no candidate received a majority of the votes cast, it was necessary, under the law, to have a second primary. At the time Governor Colquitt got the preference in the first primary it was contended that the Texas Democrats had given President Wilson a "black eye," as the Governor had attacked him, while Senator Culberson was represented as standing by the President in his Mexican policy.

The telegram received at the White House follows:

"We estimate final total Texas election: Culberson, 177,000; Colquitt, 102,000, a majority of 75,000 for Culberson. Colquitt carried only 23 counties as against 114 in July, and in this election only 23 counties out of a total of 256. Colquitt was defeated in every section of the State; lost every large county, every large city. Counties in which he had resided all went against him."

Senator Culberson issued a statement tonight in which he said his election carried with it an indorsement of the national Democracy.

Several telegrams came to the White House today from friends of the President and Senator Culberson expressing gratification over the Senator's renomination for another term. Senator Culberson took no part in the primary campaign.

Mr. Tumulty, the President's secretary, received a telegram tonight from Texas saying that Senator Culberson had carried every county bordering on Mexico, with the possible exception of Brewster, by majorities of about five to one.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 27.—With approximately 250,000 vote of a total of about 270,000 votes that were cast for candidates for United States Senate in yesterday's State Democratic primary accounted for, Senator Culberson is leading ex-Governor Cliquitt by about 75,000 majority. It is believed that Culberson's majority will reach 80,000. The overwhelming defeat of Colquitt is regarded as American victory, as he was solidly supported by the German element. Culberson's re-nomination is also regarded as a pronounced indorsement of the Administration of President Wilson. Colquitt attacked Wilson's Administration as being the greatest failure in the history of the country.

WILSON SEES OPPORTUNITY.

Expects America to be World's Financial Reliance After War.

President Wilson, in the September issue of The General Federation Magazine, briefly outlines his view of the position which the United States now occupies and will occupy at the close of the European war, under the title: "America's Opportunity." The article says, in part:

"No one can doubt that the immediate future of the world will be crowded with quick changes. Every true lover of America must wish the United States to play a part in those changes which will be worthy of her ideals and her character.

"In the first place, her resources are unimpaired. In the second place, she will probably of necessity be the chief reliance of the rest of the world in the field of finance. When the war began America was, striking the large balances, a debtor nation. When the war closes, she will be a creditor of all the world.

"In the third place, I think it is evident that the United States will understand herself better than she ever did before. Fortunately, America can play her part unselfishly because she covets nothing that other nations have, unless it be their skill and knowledge in some of the undertakings of science and industry, and these things she can obtain, not by conquest of force, but by the mere careful use of the extraordinary capacity of her people.

"The opportunity is at hand for which she has waited. That she will rise to this great opportunity no man who knows her can doubt."

WOMEN AND THE MINISTRY.

The Right Rev. Dr. Thomas F. Gailor, Episcopal Bishop of Tennessee, who preached in Grace Church yesterday, commented after his service on the program of the meeting of suffragists at Atlantic City, and said:

"I observe that the makers of that program provide devotional services to open each of the four days' sessions, and select women to conduct these devotions—read the Bible and say the prayers. I express no criticism. I merely note tendencies of the times. And I wonder, with many others, whether women active in politics and in business are to become active in the Christian ministry. If they do so, will there not be many outward changes in church management, say within the next decade or two? I am uttering no criticism. I am giving out no opinion. I merely raise the question."

WILSON'S CAMPAIGN TO START THIS WEEK

All the National Leaders to Gather Here for Saturday's Notification.

ACCEPTANCE THE KEYNOTE

Speech to Cover Mexico, Foreign Affairs, Preparedness, Party Program, and Republican Charges.

With the notification of President Wilson at Long Branch of his nomination next Saturday and the arrival in New York City this week of National Committeemen and Democratic leaders from all over the country, the national campaign for the re-election of Wilson and Marshall is expected to enter its real fighting stage. With Congress off his hands by Friday, according to the present program, the President, his managers here say, intends to take an active interest in the affairs of his campaign for the first time. Up to the present, the National Campaign Committee has been waiting for the President's notification speech to furnish the keynote of the campaign.

Matters of great importance regarding the conduct of the campaign will be settled this week when the Democratic leaders gather here. Already many from distant parts of the country have begun to arrive, and several conferences have been arranged.

Elaborate arrangements have been completed for the notification ceremony. Shadow Lawn, the President's Summer home, will accommodate about 20,000 within the grounds, and the committees having the affair in charge say that fully that number will be present. The affair is to be seized upon as a sort of Democratic joyfest.

The entire membership of the National Committee is expected in New York in a day or two. The Advisory Committee, which embraces several Progressives, will also be on hand early. Many Progressives have sent word that they would like to be present at the notification ceremonies, and they have been invited to come along. Everybody, in fact, has been invited to be at Shadow Lawn Saturday afternoon.

This week the Notification Committee, of which Senator Ollie James of Kentucky is Chairman, will have headquarters at the Hotel Knickerbocker, while the members of the National Committee and the two Campaign Committees will gather at the campaign headquarters, in the Forty-second Street building.

At 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon Senator James will present the official letter of notification to the President, together with an official copy of the platform of the Democratic Party. The President will reply in a speech of about 6,000 words.

Those who have been privileged to see parts of the address are enthusiastic over its contents. It contains the keynote of the campaign, answers Republican charges, sums up the achievements of the Administration, and presents the party's program for the immediate future. Foreign affairs, the Mexican situation, preparedness—all are to be discussed.

Special trains will take the official party to Long Branch over the Pennsylvania Railroad, leaving the Pennsylvania Station about 11 o'clock Saturday morning. The National Committee has been notified by the local New Jersey committee, of which Governor Fielder is Chairman, that thousands of New Jersey folk will be at or near Shadow Lawn, judging from the requests for invitations that have come to it. There will be a dozen or more bands and parades of college organizations.

The President will make his speech from a platform in front of the big veranda surrounding the house. A sounding board has been put up just over the stand.

The members of the official party, including officers of the St. Louis Convention and members of the Notification Committee, the Democratic National Committee, and the two campaign committees, together with their wives, will be guests of the President and Mrs. Wilson at a luncheon at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon. After the notification ceremonies the President and Mrs. Wilson will hold a reception.

BACON IN HARD FIGHT FOR SENATORSHIP

League of Prominent Republicans to Work for Ex-Ambassador in Every County.

OLD LINE BACK OF CALDER

Whitman Joins Forces With Organization Candidate — Conway Assails McCombs.

The primary fight for the Republican Senatorship nomination promises to be one of the most vigorous ever waged here, if plans made by the two contestants, William M. Calder, the organization candidate, and Robert Bacon, materialize. Mr. Calder will open headquarters this morning in the Metropolitan Tower, 1 Madison Avenue, and the Robert Bacon Senatorial League will have headquarters in the Murray Hill Hotel. Mr. Bacon's personal headquarters have already been established at his home, 1 Park Avenue.

Joseph H. Choate has been chosen Honorary Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the new Bacon organization and Henry W. Stoddard Chairman of its Executive Committee. Both will begin work today. Local branches of the league will be established throughout the State within the next week, it was announced yesterday. Nicholas Murray Butler, Chester W. Lyman, Douglas Robinson, Henry L. Stimson, Alex M. White, and Bronson Winthrop of this city are included in the league's Advisory Committee.

William M. Calder was the guest of the Mount Vernon Republican Club yesterday at City Island. The members of the organization are prominent in Westchester County Republican affairs and assured Mr. Calder that Westchester would give him a substantial majority on primary day. To assist the candidate in his primary fight, it was announced by his managers yesterday that a volunteer committee of 10,000 citizens of Brooklyn and Long Island was in process of organization. Representatives William S. Bennet of New York and Norman J. Gould of Seneca Falls have announced that they will support Mr. Calder.

Mr. Calder said yesterday that in the last week he had received assurances from influential men in almost every county in the State. The candidate declared that his cause was growing, and from every walk of life in every part of the State the people were rallying to his aid. Borough Presidents Marks of Manhattan, Pounds of Brooklyn, and Mathewson of the Bronx, and Controller Prendergast are working for Calder.

It became known yesterday that a working agreement had been formed between Mr. Calder and Governor Whitman, who seeks renomination. Governor Whitman will have personal headquarters at the Hotel Manhattan. It was said that Whitman, Calder, and Herbert Parsons would help each other under an agreement made during the Republican Convention at Chicago. Parsons was assured by Calder that he should have the support of Brooklyn in his fight for the National Committee Chairmanship, and in turn Parsons promised to see that the Republican organization should support Mr. Calder's Senatorial candidacy. Governor Whitman was assured of the support of both men in return for his help. All of the Governor's up-State influence is now to be thrown to Calder.

In the Democratic primaries there is promise of an interesting fight between William F. McCombs, the organization candidate, and ex-Lieut. Gov. Thomas F. Conway for the Senatorship. Mr. McCombs has not started on his campaign yet, but Mr. Conway has been active since he filed his petition on Aug. 22. He said yesterday:

"Murphy, McCooey, and McCabe launched Mr. McComb's candidacy for the United States Senatorship, and now assert that it is binding on the party organization and entitled to its support at the primaries. Just how the enrolled Democrats view this extraordinary claim remains to be seen. New York City, with a few ever-ready up-State allies, originated, directed, and dominated everything that was done at the Democratic conference, so-called, at Saratoga, with the exception of the candidacy of Judge Seabury, which had the strongest support from every section of the State."

WHEN NAVY FELL BEHIND.

Daniels Says It Lost Second Place in 1911—Blames Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—A review of what the Wilson Administration has done for the navy is given in a long letter from Secretary Daniels to Representative William Eliza Williams, Democrat, of Illinois, made public tonight by the Navy Department. Representative Williams wrote to the Secretary recently asking a series of questions, in which he said his constituents were particularly interested.

The Secretary quotes the General Board as saying that, based on displacement of ships built, the navy advanced to second place in 1907 and lost it to Germany in 1911. The way had been paved in 1905, he says, when President Roosevelt and Secretary Bonaparte recommended the construction of one capital ship.

In personnel, the Secretary says, the navy advanced to second place in 1908, dropped to third in 1911, to fourth in 1913, and to sixth in 1916, after the European belligerents increased their personnel to war footing.

Captain Sims is quoted as saying target practice fell off between 1909 and 1913, and that during the last practice it came up about 40 per cent. Rear Admiral Fletcher is credited with the statement that recent practices were at 16,000 and 18,000 yards, the longest ranges at which firing has occurred in the present war, and "it is believed that scores recorded are higher than ever before in the open sea." Similar comments are attributed to Captain Plunkett, director of target practice, and other officers.

In the matter of construction, the letter carries a table showing 55 vessels ($83,192,938) appropriated for during the last Roosevelt Administration, 65 ($127,747,113) under Taft, and 121 ($655,289,806) during three years of Wilson's Administration.

WOMEN TEACHERS AID WILSON

From Suffrage States They Send Money to Campaign Fund.

Wilbur W. Marsh, Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, said yesterday that he was greatly surprised last week to receive contributions of from $1 to $10 from school teachers, many coming from women teachers in the suffragist States. Mr. Marsh said he had reached the following conclusions:

"First, the teachers have some pride in their profession, and resent the attacks upon the schoolmaster in the White House and that the teaching profession should be disbarred from high political service; second, they are in full sympathy with the President's social welfare program, of which the Child Labor bill was the culmination, and, third, they have watched the development of the Bureau of Education under Secretary Lane, the appropriations for this bureau having increased manifold and its efficiency accordingly."

Most of the letters, he added, laid stress on the fact that the President has kept the country out of war.

SIMPLEST—SUREST

The simplest form of secured credit is a Mortgage on real estate. Being also the surest, it is the best investment for beginners. With our Guarantee it is a favorite with the most experienced investors also.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
383 E. 149th St., N. Y. 1354 B'way, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

Kellogg's Bran Biscuit

Squares of Health

These healthful bran biscuits are made of the famous **Kellogg's Bran** (Cooked).

They relieve and prevent constipation.

Kellogg's Bran Biscuit

For travelers, for children's lunches and for those who do not keep house.

At best grocers.

The Kellogg Food Company
Battle Creek, Mich.
N. Y. Office, 105 Hudson St.
Phone Franklin 119

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Today Begins the Final

Clearance of Men's Oxfords

At Remarkable Price Economies

The recent general advance in the price of footwear makes this an event of unusual importance.

Tan, black, and white Oxfords, all from regular stock, in a wide range of smart models, are included, some with rubber heels and soles.

Not all sizes in each model, but every size and width in the lot.

Oxfords formerly $8 and $9.....Reduced to $6.85
Oxfords formerly $7.....Reduced to $5.85
Oxfords formerly $6.....Reduced to $4.85
Oxfords formerly $5.....Reduced to $3.85

In the Motor Apparel Shop, Today

Men's Auto Dusters at $1.95

Formerly $3 to $4

Smart single and double-breasted models, with plain or belted backs. Made of pure natural tan linen.

Men's $1 "Roxford" Union Suits, 50c

Sizes 36, 40 and 44

The fact that these garments are of the well-known "Roxford" make emphasizes the importance of this offering. Each suit is well tailored and carefully finished. Made of excellent quality checked or cross-bar Madras.

Men's Fine Shirts at $1.05

Shirts that have been selling all season at $1.50 and $2. Some are slightly soiled from handling, but all are perfect as to make, material and finish.

Men's Silk and Fibre Silk Shirts at $3.65

A fine selection of well tailored silk shirts in colored stripe effects, and silk-fibre garments in plain blue, lavender, pink, green, tan, and gray.

Saks "Town & Country" Sport Shirts at 79c

Reduced from $1 and $1.50

Ideal garments for hot weather wear. Obtainable in tan, white, and colored stripe effects on white grounds.

Men's Silk Neckwear at 29c

Large, flowing open-end scarfs, in an exceptional variety of neat figured, spot and stripe designs.

JOHN FORSYTHE

20 West 34th St. Near Waldorf-Astoria
201 Broadway Near Fulton St.

Final Clearance

Pure Silk Shirts

2.85

A collection of very high grade tub silks with satin stripes; exclusive patterns. Former selling price and value have been disregarded to effect a quick clearance.

B. Altman & Co.

Wedding Gowns
and
Bridesmaids' Dresses
made to individual requirements

Dep't for Imported and Special Costumes
(Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue, New York

DEMAND
VENUS
10¢ PENCIL
Perfect for every purpose
American Lead Pencil Co., N. Y.

B. Altman & Co.

will place on sale to-day (Monday)

Pongee Silk Sports Dresses

offering unusual value at

$13.75

Women's Ready-to-wear Department
(Third Floor)

B. Altman & Co.

A Clearing Sale of
Men's Low Shoes

(comprising a variety of desirable styles, the major number being of Balta make) offers unusually good values at the greatly reduced prices of

$3.75 & $5.75 per pair

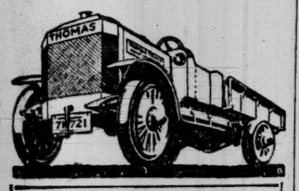
All styles included in this sale are in broken sizes, but there is such a diversity that practically any wanted size may be obtained.

(Men's Shoe Department, First Floor)

Fifth Avenue, New York

HIGGINS & SEITER INC
FOUNDED 1887
CHINA AND GLASS MERCHANTS
9-11 EAST 37TH STREET

ANNOUNCE THE ARRIVAL OF NEW IMPORTATIONS OF ENGLISH CHINA



THOMAS TRUCKS
BUILT IN NEW YORK

No. 6

THE heart of the Thomas Truck is the motor, specially designed to meet local traffic conditions—long stroke, extra power. Governor gives flexible control at all speeds but does not limit power on low gears. Operation costs guaranteed.

Next Bulletin September 4th

THOMAS AUTO TRUCK CO., Inc.
FACTORY AND GENERAL OFFICES
639 W. 51ST STREET
New York City

YEARS AHEAD

VILLISTAS CAPTURE SATEVO IN BATTLE

Garrison of 200 Exhausted Its Ammunition in Six-Hour Fight and Withdraws.

HEAVY LOSS ON BOTH SIDES

Outlaws Repulsed at Hacienda Coyote—Leader With Villa Is Killed.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, Aug. 27.—Three hundred Villa bandits captured the town of Satevo, Chihuahua, fifty miles south of here, on Friday, according to reports to General Jacinto Treving today. The outlaws, under Uribe Arango and Martin Lopez, surrounded the town, and after six hours battle the garrison, numbering 200, under Captain de la Fuente, being without ammunition, was forced to evacuate. Villa himself was not with the outlaws, it was said.

The dispatches which came from General Elizondo said that both sides lost heavily. In the early hours of the engagement a number of outlaws were captured and executed. The garrison, according to the reports, withdrew in order to the hills, where the men were reinforced by detachments of General Elizondo's command, and plans have been made to attempt to recapture Satevo.

A second engagement with Villistas was reported by General Apolonio Trevino from Torreon. He said that twenty bandits under the leader Ferniza attacked a small detachment of Carranza's troops at Hacienda Coyote in the Laguna district, but were driven off, their leader and six others being killed after three hours of fighting. Letters from Villa under a recent date were found in Ferniza's pockets, it was reported.

General Cavazos, reporting from Guerrero, said that he had captured two of the bandits who recently attacked the town of Pardernelles, Chihuahua, and asked orders for their disposition.

Some excitement was caused here today by a widespread report that the American expeditionary command was moving south, but in his report General Cavazos said the southernmost base was still El Valle.

NEW YORK GUARDSMAN ON BORDER DROWNED

Sergeant Arthur Lockwood Loses Life when Twelfth Regiment Hikers Go Swimming.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Aug. 27. — The Twelfth Regiment went swimming yesterday in an irrigation canal at Spareland, four miles from camp, where it had gone on a practice march. When the regiment emerged and dressed, one uniform remained on the bank. None of the Sergeants who acted as lifeguards had seen any one in difficulties, but roll call established the identity of the missing man as Sergeant Arthur Lockwood, L Company, whose New York home is at 448 West Fifty-eighth Street.

Without removing their clothes again the men of L Company went back into the water, but no trace of Lockwood's body could be found. Meantime the regiment had carried word of the tragedy back to camp. Muleteer Robert White of the supply company, who has a number of river front rescues to his credit, mounted a mule and rode bareback to the canal. He found Captain John J. Dean directing the search of ten men in a deep hole in the middle of the canal on a line with the place where Lockwood's clothes were found.

White dived in, and at once returned with Lockwood's body, which he found beneath the mud, and it became apparent that Lockwood's first plunge had buried him in this mud, and that he had never came to the surface. The play of the 1,000 men about him had prevented the discovery of his plight.

Major General O'Ryan today said that Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury, who will be at his office at the State Arsenal, New York, on Monday, had taken his waiver of the State salary received by the commander of the division in addition to his Federal pay. The waiver was given when General O'Ryan's attention was first called to the fact that he was drawing $16,000 a year. It is denied here that he also received an expense allowance.

Colonel N. B. Thurston, Chief Ordnance Officer, and Major F. M. Waterbury, ordnance officer of the division, Major A. L. Reagan, Inspector General, and Major Edward S. Olmstead, an Adjutant General, decline to discuss their double pay. At division headquarters attention is called to the fact that the State laws prevent the withholding State pay from employes in the guard. And these men are all State employes. Major J. M. Hutchinson said that the extra $1,000 he received as an instructor in the school of the line just equals the additional pay to which he is entitled as a Major after twenty years' service.

Sergeant Lockwood, who was 26 years old and unmarried, lived with four sisters and three brothers at 454 West Fifty-eighth Street, and had been enlisted in the Twelfth Infantry for the last eight years. He was employed by the Consolidated Gas Company. With a long and successful record as a quarter-mile runner, a keen interest in military things which had caused him never to miss a drill night, and a personality that won him the name of "Sergeant Smiles," he was considered one of the most popular men in his regiment.

According to his relatives, Lockwood, who stood six feet three inches in his stockings, never had been ill a day in his life until about a month ago, when the Texas sun prostrated him. He was one of the twenty-five men, it was said, who dropped in the ranks of the Third Battalion during the eight-mile hike the organization took to Hidalgo not quite five weeks ago.

In all the letters he had written home Lockwood had dwelt on the cheerful side of border conditions, and it was not until a week ago that his family learned he had asked his employers to try to get his discharge from the service.

On the arrival of the body Thursday morning services will be held in the Paulist Fathers' Church, Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street.

14TH REGIMENT ENDS HIKE.

Go All Day Saturday Without Food and Short of Water.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Aug. 27. — The Fourteenth Regiment, Colonel John H. Foote, got back here today from an eleven-day hike, and later proceeded to its camp at Mission, making an eighteen-mile march of it for the day. The men lagged as they came into McAllen, and looked as if the march from Edinburg, twelve miles away, had told severely on them. The worst of their experience befell them yesterday on the march from Sterling's Ranch to Edinburg, a thirteen-mile hike, which was made in one stretch. The Seventy-first, which reached camp Thursday, made it in easy stages, with a four-hour rest.

The Seventy-first had its worst experience going from Sterling's Ranch to Laguna Seca and back to Sterling, when approximately 200 men dropped by the roadside, overcome by the heat. The Seventy-first pioneered the way, and had to cut out parts of the roads through thickets of mesquite and cactus. Its water wagon failed to reach the regiment, and the food wagons did not get into Laguna Seca until 11 o'clock at night. The men were without food from 6 o'clock in the morning until that time. But they had recovered fairly well when they marched to Edinburg and came back to McAllen singing. Weather and water conditions had compelled their cutting out two legs of the march to Lagloria and Young's ranch.

The Fourteenth took in the entire hike. But all day yesterday the regiment was without food and short of water. The wagons had not caught up with them when they reached this camp. The men flopped, and one company sat down in the road and was unwilling to proceed. The men threw themselves prone on the ground and drank the dirty water of the mud puddles as the Seventy-first had done and filled their canteens until stopped by their officers.

The soldiers "rustled" for food as best they could in Edinburg, but many of them turned in under their shelter tents last night hungry. The condition wasn't improved this morning, coffee and what could be garnered in the little town offering but little sustenance to them. They were hungry and tired, and there were a number of stragglers along the road from Edinburg. But they went into camp singing. When they got to camp here the men of the Seventh, not out on the hike, went to their assistance. So did the men of the Twelfth and the signal corps. Between the three units it was not long before a good mess was served the hungry soldiers.

MEXICAN DELEGATES START.

Cabrera and Rodgers Consult Carranza Before Coming North.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 27.—The Mexican Commissioners who are to endeavor to settle with an American commission points in dispute between the United States and Mexico departed for New York today.

Luis Cabrera, President of the Mexican commission, accompanied by James Linn Rodgers, the American representative to the Carranza Government, proceeded to Vera Cruz, whnce they will sail tomorrow for Key West op board the United States transport Dixie. Alberto J. Pani and Ignacio Bonillas, the other members of the commission, proceeded for Saltillo, where they are expected to arrive tomorrow morning. On reaching Saltillo they will decide whether to take the Eagle Pass or Laredo route.

Before departing Señor Cabrera and Mr. Rodgers had talks with General Carranza, Minister of War Obregon, and Foreign Minister Aguilar, who were at the station to see them off. It has not been announced where the permanent conferencs will take place, but it is believed here that some place in New England will be chosen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 27.—The departure of Luis Cabrera, head of the Mexican delegates to the American-Mexican conference, and James L. Rogers, American Agent, with their secretaries, Messrs. Rojo and Bell, was announced for 6 o'clock this morning, but was delayed several hours because a special train conveying them was wrecked before leaving the yards of the Mexican Railway. Happily, no one was injured.

SPANISH-AMERICANS IN RANKS.

Military Men Praise "Legion" Helping to Guard Border.

COLUMBUS, N. M., Aug. 27.—Military men here express enthusiasm over the spirit and loyalty of the Spanish-American "legion" that is helping the American army guard its Mexican boundary.

One-third of the men of the First New Mexican Infantry, on station here, as incorporated into the United States service, are of Mexican origin, and some of them are of Mexican birth. Three companies of the regiment, A, E, and L, are composed entirely of Latin-Americans. The men, all residents of New Mexico, are mechanics, clerks, vaqueros, and farmers, a few also being college graduates. They speak, read, and write the English language, but Spanish being their mother tongue, they usually speak it when among themselves.

Practically every company in the First New Mexico contains a few men of Mexican descent, and at least seventenths of the members of the regiment speak Spanish.

JULIUS KAYSER & CO., makers of Kayser Silk Gloves and Underwear, write us:
"We have used other paints, but we always come back to the use of Rice's Mill White. It makes old factories new, dark places light, dingy corners bright.
"We always have a man somewhere in one of our plants, turning on the light with a brush full of Barreled Sunlight.
Write for book'et "More Light!"

U. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT CO., Providence and New York.

RICE'S GLOSS MILL WHITE

Made also as a flat wall paint for office and hotel use.

THE ORIGINAL—THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

A Contractor may be an asset, contributing to the success of your building investment, or he may be a liability saddling the enterprise forever with the cost of his inefficiency.

It all depends upon the Contractor you select—or upon you who select him.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

FOR ONE DOLLAR.

Finely bound volume of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, full of war pictures. Souvenir of world's greatest conflict sent by mail for $1. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Free trial of Resinol for sick skins

Resinol Ointment, with Resinol Soap, usually stops itching at once. It quickly and easily checks most cases of distressing skin or scalp eruption, not due to serious internal conditions. Physicians have prescribed Resinol Ointment regularly for over twenty years, so you need not hesitate to use it freely on your skin.

Every druggist sells Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap; but for free trial size of each, write to Dept. 31-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

CIVIL SERVICE.

WANTED
Deputy Lay Superintendent
(Male.)
SALARY $1,080 TO $1,800,
(With maintenance.)
Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, up to Sept. 12 at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Experience, 5; duties, 5. Requirements: One year's experience in supervision of maintenance of grounds, buildings and equipment, or non-professional care of institutional inmates, or its equivalent. Minimum age 21 years.
For further particulars see "THE CITY RECORD," Published daily, or apply to
MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

CIVIL SERVICE.

WANTED
Plan Examiner
SALARY $1,200 TO $1,800.
Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, to September 5, at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Experience, 4; Duties, 6. Requirements: One year's experience in drafting or other work of a corresponding nature involving knowledge of plan reading. Minimum age 21 years. For further particulars see "THE CITY RECORD," published daily, or apply to the
MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Carry your tires on the rubbing—I mean running-board?
Not on the Hupmobile! The Hupmobile engineers didn't believe in chafing weak spots into tires.
The Hupmobile spare-tire holder works just like a wheel-rim; dosen't touch the rubber anywhere.
Easy to get off when you want it, not otherwise.
Chas. E. Riess

The mark of superior motor car service

Out in Mississippi, the home of some pretty bad roads, there is a Hupmobile owner who has erected signs at either end of what is the worst stretch of sand in the State.
These signs offer the services of his Hupmobile in towing stranded cars through the sand.
The Hupmobile makes that stretch in high.

PHONE CIRCLE 1616
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.
1690 Broadway, at 53d Street
Immediate deliveries; New Model N 4 Series
Five-passenger Touring Car, $1,185. Two-passenger Roadster, $1,185. Seven-passenger Touring Car, $1,340. Prices F. O. B. Detroit.
Newark, N. J., Salesroom, 20 Branford Place

Hupmobile
Five-Passenger Touring Model. Price $1,185.

Overland
WILLYS-OVERLAND INC.
1826-1828 Broadway, New York
338 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn
35-37 Halsey St., Newark
SERVICE STATIONS—*150th St. and Gerard Ave., Bronx, 906-910 Union St., Brooklyn, and 243-245 Central Ave., Newark.*
Willys Knight

By Midnight Tuesday August 15th

Up to midnight August 15, a period of 7½ months, we sold and delivered more United States Automobile Tires than we sold during the entire twelve months of 1915—last year.

By August 16, we had passed, by several thousand casings, the sales total for 1915,—itself a year of steady sales increases.

And day by day these phenomenal 1916 increases are heaping up.

Besides—there were still left of this year 115 selling days—four and one-half months.

This almost unbelievable feat of equalling, in 7½ months, the sales record of last year, proves the unequalled merit and actual economy of

United States Tires
'Nobby' 'Chain' 'Usco' 'Royal Cord' 'Plain'

Wise automobile owners demand much of their tires.

What tires do *you* demand?

Demand that your Tire Dealer supply you with United States Tires—or go to another dealer.

PARALYSIS FIGHTERS EXPECT A REST SOON

Health Department Announces Early Vacations for All Its Employes.

RECORD OF DISEASE DROPS

Totals for Day the Lowest Since July 31—21 Die; Only 83 New Cases Reported.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough.	Deaths. Saturday.	Deaths. Yesterday.	New Cases Saturday.	New Cases Yesterday.
Manhattan	9	5	36	36
Brooklyn	8	8	27	27
Bronx	3	4	18	10
Queens	2	4	15	9
Richmond	3	..	1	1
Totals	25	21	92	83

Total of deaths to date.....1,831
Total of cases to date.....7,795

The confidence of Health Department officials that the infantile paralysis epidemic is soon to end was evidenced yesterday in the announcement by Deputy Commissioner John S. Billings that the regular employes of the department would be permitted to take their postponed vacations "very soon."

Early in the Summer, when the epidemic began, all vacation permits were canceled and all employees' vacations were recalled by telephone and telegraph. Since them every person regularly on the department's payroll has remained at assigned tasks and many extra workers have been added..

In making his announcement, Dr. Billings explained that the department would not reduce its forces below the strength required by the epidemic situation, but as conditions justified it regular employes of the department would be permitted to leave for short periods, their places being taken by the extra workers, who would be continued on the payroll until all of the regular men and women had returned to their customary duties.

Expect Low Records Today.

Dr. Billings was optimistic because of the low number of new cases and deaths reported. The eighty-three cases reported made the lowest daily record for the city since July 21, when eighty were reported, and the twenty-one deaths made the lowest number in a day since July 30, when there were thirteen.

Discussing the reports, Dr. Billings said:

"The figures sohw that the encouraging fall in cases and deaths continues. The Brooklyn figures were the same as yesterday, and the same number of cases was reported in Manhattan on both days, but the six deaths in Manhattan were the fewest in a day since July 30. Queens also showed a diminished prevalence of the disease, the nine cases there being the smallest number since July 16, when there were six. In the Bronx alone cases and deaths show no reduction from the moderate figures of that borough. Two weeks ago there were almost twice as many cases and deaths in the city as there were today."

The Deputy Commissioner found further ground for optimism in the fact that the unverified reports of new cases which came into his office yesterday were fewer than usual, even for a Sunday, which indicated that today's reports would show a further drop in the figures. By 10 o'clock yesterday morning the Health Department diagnosticians had only twenty-six suspected cases to investigate, whereas by the same time on Saturday morning they had forty-nine and Friday morning fifty-four.

Believe Humidity Spreads Disease.

Aug. 3 was the high point of the epidemic, 217 cases having been reported and verified on that day.

In the Health Department offices is a chart on which is recorded the heat and humidity of every day of the epidemic, and this record is said to indicate a relation between humidity and both the spread and mortality of poliomyelitis. For example, on July 22 and 23 last, when the humidity reached 100, there was a sharp rise in the number of deaths, and slightly more than a week later new cases, supposed to be a result of the previous humidity, made the record high total for a day—217 on Aug. 3.

It is difficult, however, to trace any relation between heat and the disease, except in so far as deaths are concerned. While the number of deaths has increased with the temperature, the number of new cases, apparently, has not, health officials say.

Persons telephoning, writing, or calling in person at the offices of the Department of Health have ascribed the epidemic to twenty-nine causes, as follows:

The Twenty-nine Theories.

Mosquitoes, rats, the Gowanus aCnal, improper sewers, high ground water caused by heat, humidity, and excessive rain, human carriers, ice-cream cones, the "bent-over" position of children in schools, (ignoring the fact that the disease is most prevalent among children too young for schools;) excavations, blue, stable, and assorted flies, bedbugs, street dust, corn flakes, condition of the subway, a special parasite in water, alloys used in the manufacture of cooking utensils, gases from munition factories, mercurial poisoning due to use of calomel, earthquakes, volcanoes, internal disturbances of the earth, secondhand bedding, "acidosis," which is the effect of queer air on food, causing rapid decay; electrical disturbances of the earth and air, sunburn, intestinal derangements, the wearing of white clothes and excitement due to glare, water reflection and automobiles, unclean milk bottles, the carrying of pennies, dimes, and nickels in the mouth by children, tobacco.

The need for immune serum made from the blood of persons who have had poliomyelitis has greatly increased within the last few days, the number of volunteers willing to give blood having diminished and the number of patients whose cases promise results from use of the serum having grown. Dr. S. Parnass of the Health eDpartment waited at the Brooklyn office from 3 to 5 o'clock in th afternoon and only one volunteer appeared, and he never had had poliomyelitis.

Dr. Abraham Zingher was at the Willard Parker Hospital all day, but no volunteers came. Dr. Forrest Ball, at Bellevue Hospital, obtained nine ounces of blood from R. Williams of 1,182 Jackson Avenue, the Bronx, who gave nine ounces two weeks ago.

The circular letter addressed to about 1,000 persons who have had the disease will be sent out today by the Citizens' Committee, of which Lewis L. Delafield, Jr., is Chairman, and it is hoped that it will result in an increase in the supply of serum.

Hundreds of parents yesterday visited their children in Willard Parker Hospital, Sunday being the only day of the week on which visiting is permitted, except in cases of imminent death.

Citizens and Summer residents of Port Washington, L. I., will soon open an isolation hospital for infantile paralysis cases on land donted by Cornelius Gallagher. An Executive Committee, composed of W. Butler Duncan, Robert Sizer, and Charles N. Wysons, is in charge of the work. Another committee of wealthy residents has begun a clean-up campaign. There have been only a few cases of the disease in Port Washington, but the residents want to be prepared for any emergency.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresse of new cases of poliomyelitis and of deaths was made public yesterday b ythe Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Mary Granaro, 52 Spring St.
Anna Russo, 90 Allen St.
Paul Saigat, 78 Charles St.
Sylvia Seno, 147 Sullivan St.
Sol Kovalsky, 716 6th St.
Vincenzo Amanti, 211 East 14th St.
Ed Forkhink, 512 West 42d St.
John Walsh, 456 9th Av.
Eleanor Meica, 563 East 82d St.
Anna Parker, 513 East 57th St.
Ruth Welnberg, 348 East 62d St.
Joseph Skzivauk, 309 East 61st St.
Ruth Wishmewitz, 450 East 81st St.
Robert Jones, 343 East 58th St.
Harry Lehr, 440 East 77th St.
Kaszcmos Bembrowsky, 1,457 1st Av.
Sarah McLuckie, 453 West 166th St.
Charlotte Rittinger, 346 West 54th St.
Stannard Wilcox, 503 West End Av.
Harry Schwabeland, 4 West 93d St.
Henry Patton, 1,642 Amsterdam Av.
Mary McGoey, 448 West 55th St.
William McCleery, 516 West 50th St.
Ruth Kemmey, 506 Wst 172d St.
Ed Hamilton, 12 Bradhurst Av.
Joseph Sammon, 432 West 49th St.
Anna Menzenburg, 72 East 124th St.
Elizabeth Linder, 2,078 8th Av.
Salvator Russo, 300 East 106th St.
Sam Nelvenholtz, 224 East 109th St.
Amelia Raphael, 1,777 1st Av.
Alfred Patepa, 337 East 100th St.
Rebecca Zapharowitz, 54 East 103d St.
George Weiss, 125 East 101st St.
Mildred Weigman, 1,832 2d Av.
Tony Pednetta, 324 East 107th St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Stannard Wilcox, 503 West End Av.
Henry Schwabland, 4 West 93d St.
Mary McGoey, 448 W. 55th St.
Maurice Parker, 513 E. 57th St.
Paul Faigat, 78 Charles St.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Jerome Brady, 423 E. 169th St.
Arthur Hemp, 1,341 Cooper Av.
Ruth Kaplan, 1,481 Vyse Av.
Daniel Grau, 660 St. Ann's Av.
—— Poporsky, 1,464 Wickins Av.
Veronica Maher, 1,355 Webster Av.
Wm. Ruiger, 384 E. 141st St.
Mary Wingart, 538 E. 149th St.
Olga Cakush, 602 E. 139th St.
Emmett Levinson, 424 E. 138th St.

DEATHS—BRONX.

Ernest Yaeger, 1,167 Clay Av.
Warren Neuse, 219 St. Ann's Av. (Lincoln Hospital.)
Charles Sarrordin, 2,327 Croton Av. (Mt. Sinai Hospital.)
Pearl Blitz, 1,510 Boston Rd.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Josephine Mikoliner, 891 Blemont Av.
Morris Stein, 187 Blake Av.
Arthur Lambert, 1,451 De Kalb Av.
James Pasapano, 552 Driggs Av.
Yola Drigstowski, 127 Eagle St.
Antonio Mauceri, 166 Evergreen Av.
Louise Simons, 3,080 Fulton St.
Alexander Teitz, 127 Harrison Av.
Joe Matoe, 14 Harrison Pl.
Lillian Smith, 714 Herkimer St.
Joseph Demane, 221 Himrod St.
Charles Hosel, 1,402 Jefferson St.
Elizabeth Monshart, 248 Monroe St.
Bianco Ignazia, 138 Meserole St.
Sol. Gasberg, 1,083 Myrtle Av.
Charles Elson, 5,933 New Utrecht Av.
Wilhemina Christenson, 29 Oakland St.
Olga Wachman, care of Weiss, 326 Powers St.
Henry Skurd, 484 Railroad Av.
Ernest Morrile, 34 Sullman Av.
Ada Musso, 83 Starr St.
Lewis Klatzka, 1,919 Surf Av.
Ray Kutner, 109 Waltoh St.
Martin Algner, 158 Wyckoff Av.
Hyman Shifer, 328 S. 1st St.
Ella Fryad, 846 E. 12th St.
Maurice Levine, 2,849 W. 32d St.

DEATS—BROOKLYN.

James Kane, 440 59th St.
Kenneth Rogers, 104 Madison St.
George Weaver, 905 Decatur St.
Wilhelmina Christianson, 29 Oakland St.
Algerda Dirgoll, 353 S. 1st St.
Samuel Kutikoff, 902 Myrtle Av.
Nettie Perlotte, 58 Jackson Av. (Died at W. P. Hospital.)
Thomas Argo, 218 E. 5th St. (Died at Riverside Hospital.)

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Joseph Cannon, 412 Drand Av., Astoria.
Charlotte Wright, Maxwell Av. and Bayside Road, Bayside.
Margaret Lynch, 61 Timen Av., Corona.
Caroline Phe'an, 24 Ward St., Maspeth.
Ma tin Tarley, care of Miss Rouch, 2 Nicholas Av., Glendale.
William Surtger, 558 Fulton St., Jamaica.
George Fennell, 514 Charel Av., Woodhaven.
Solomon Coleman, 150 Clarence Av., Arverne.
T. Moss, 3,114 Bayview Av., Far Rockaway.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Joseph Havranek, 17 Borough Av., Winfield.
Oscar Taylor, 97 Forest Av., Flushing.
Thomas McMullen, 3,690 Pelausort Av., Woodhaven.
John Tortaro, 52 Freedom Av., Woodhaven. (Died at W. P. Hospital.)

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.

Herbe t Gershowitz, 24 Camp Ideal, South Beach, S. I.

Fifteen Brooklyn children were yesterday discharged from the Riverside Hospital as recovered from acute poliomyelitis.

CHILDREN TO LEARN HYGIENE.

Dr. Crampton Prepares Course of Instruction for City Pupils.

One of the first tasks of public school teachers after the Fall session begins will be the introduction of a system of health care and hygiene instruction for children, under the direction of Dr. C. Ward Crampton, Director of the Department of Physical Training, Hygiene, and Athletics of the Public Schools. Dr. Crampton has announced that his motto will be, "School Days May Be Made the Most Helpful and Happy of All Life." He issued yesterday a statement outlining the system to be introduced, some of the points being:

In the first place, "all health-depressing influences of school life will be eliminated." Children will be placed in seats fitted for them, the matters of temperature and ventilation will be attended to, and the pupils will be organized into squads whose duties will be to care for order and cleanliness in the schoolroom, building, and neighborhood. There will be hygienic inspections by teachers when the schools open each morning, and special attention will be given to symptoms of infectious diseases. Also, all pupils will have their eyes tested. The parents of every child will be supplied with a pamphlet on, "How to Safeguard the Health of the Child," and the children will be taught lessons of health and hygiene in the schools.

What Dr. Crampton has called "a typical program of hygienic events of the day" will be impressed upon the minds of the children by the teachers. Here is the program:

1. Rise promptly.
2. Take breathing and setting-up exercises appropriate to the grade.
3. Wash (warm water and soap) hands, (hand brush) face, neck and chest. Cold splash on face, neck and chest. Clean finger nails.
5. Clean the teeth. Brush the gums and the whole mouth and rinse the mouth. Drink a glass of water.
5. Dress with inspection of clothes as to cleanliness.
6. Eat slowly at breakfast and chew well.
7. Prepare for school. Books and clothes clean and in order.
8. Observe regulations as to entering school.
9. Care for outer clothing. Attend to order of desk and prepare for daily morning hygienic inspection.
10. Keep correct sitting and standing posture in school.
11. Drink water at recess. Use individual drinking cup or bubble fountain.
12. Return home for lunch without loitering. Wash before lunch. Eat slowly.
13. Play in fresh air after school.
14. Study. Pay attention to lessons and finish the work.
15. Wash and prepare for the evening meal.
16. Prepare for bed early. Wash, put clothes in order and open window.

The system of health care to be followed in the schools is the result of many conferences of experts, including such child specialists as Drs. Jacobi, Pisek, Chapin, and Kerley. Physical exercise and athletics are included in Dr. Crampton's plans.

Charles F. Lewis Heard From.

All fears as to the safety of Charles F. Lewis, a wealthy real estate man, Republican leader of Nassau County, who has been in Russia since last October as a representative of several large manufacturing firms in this country, have been allayed by the receipt at his home in Port Washington of a cablegram announcing his safety. Mr. Lewis cabled that he would be detained in Moscow probably another month. No word had been received from him for several months.

DR. FLEXNER SURE OF SERUM'S VALUE

Director of the Rockefeller Institute Urges Its Use in Paralysis Cases.

GIVES REASONS FOR BELIEF

Tells of His Own and Associates' Experiments and Results in Private Practice.

Dr. Simon Flexner, Director of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, is thoroughly convinced that serum treatment is pre-eminent in infantile paralysis. His conviction is based on experiments carried on in the institute and the subsequent corroboration of their results in medical practice.

He is so certain of its value that he recommends the treatment to the members of the American Medical Association, the largest organized body of physicians in the world. His views and the facts he has adduced are embodied in an article contributed to the journal of the association entitled "A Note on the Serum Treatment of Poliomyelitis, Infantile Paralysis.)"

The experimental evidence in favor of this treatment shows that if a serum prepared from the blood of monkeys which have had the disease is injected into healthy monkeys, they either cannot acquire infantile paralysis when an effort is made to infect them with it, or else, if they do contract it, the severity of the ailment is modified to the extent that the onset of the inevitable paralysis is delayed. Sometimes the treatment arrests the paralysis in the midst of its progress.

Private Practitioner's Report.

Dr. Flexner summarizes the results of the experimental work of himself and his co-workers, which was described at length in THE TIMES soon after its preliminary announcement several years ago, and comments upon the report of a physician, Dr. A. Netter, who put the treatment to the test in the course of his practice.

Dr. Netter's report is highly favorable. In making the serum he employed he used the blood of patients who had entirely recovered from infantile paralysis. An interesting and significant feature of his work is the fact that one of the persons who donated blood for this purpose had had the disease thirty years prior to its use as a life-saving agent. This demonstrates, in which, on the one hand, the virus has been injected into the blood under conditions insuring its escape into the meninges, and, on the other, when an emulsion of the virus has been introduced directly into the meninges and followed later by the serum injection."

ROW OVER HOSPITAL STILL ON.

Armed Guards Watch Crowds About Woodmere Institution.

Private detectives still stood guard last night around the eight buildings of the new isolation hospital at Woodmere, L. I., and hundreds of the residents of Woodmere continued to congregate about the property in what the guards considered a threatening manner. Deputy Sheriffs of Nassau County watched the approaches to the hospital to prevent the taking in of any cases of infantile paralysis.

J. Howes Burton, Chairman of the Committee for the Control of Infantile Paralysis on Rockaway Peninsula, made this statement in the branch office of the State Department of Health at Cedarhurst last night:

"All of the people in the Nassau County portion of the Rockaway Peninsula are working in harmony now, and, reports to the contrary notwithstanding, the efficiency of the doctors of the State Department of Health in charge here will guarantee that there will be no spread of the epidemic in this section. Dr. Seth Clawrence and his staff have matters in hand, and, in my opinion, arrangements satisfactory to all concerned will be completed by Wednesday."

Mr. Burton did not specify what the arrangements would be, but it was reported that he expected the Governor or the State Department of Health to assume control over the heads of the local health officials. The committee he heads is composed mainly of wealthy men who have Summer homes on the peninsula.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The cast H. H. Frazee has engaged to appear in William Collier's support in James Montgomery's new farce, "Nothing But the Truth," includes Rapley Holmes, Morgan Coman, Ned Sparkes, Arnold Lucy, Margaret Brainerd, Maude Turner Gordon, Ione Bright, Vivian Wessell, Mary Harper, and Dora Michelina. The first performance will be given in Long Branch on Thursday night.

Harold Edel, formerly manager of the Strand Theatre in Buffalo, has been made managing director of the Strand here, to succeed B. A. Rolfe. Mr. Edel will have as his assistant Wm. Johnson, who will aid in preparing the musical programs.

Daisy Irving, an English prima donna, is on the Adriatic en route here to appear in the next Winter Garden production scheduled for early Fall. The current offering will continue till the new one is ready and then it will go on tour.

Leo Ditrichstein will begin rehearsals in "The Great Lover" today and next Monday night will begin a four weeks' engagement in the C. and H. Theatre. For the most part the principal roles will be taken by the players who created them.

Robert Campbell has obtained the American and Canadian rights to "Tiger's Cub," a drama in which Madge Titheradge has been appearing with success at the Queen's Theatre, London. He will present the play here this season.

Arthur Hopkins will put in rehearsal today "Good Gracious, Annabelle," the first of two comedies by Clare Kummer he will produce this season. Miss Kummer is known as a writer and composer of songs. "Dearie" and "Egypt" being her most successful compositions. Robert Edmond Jones has designed the settings for the production.

A photoplay called "Is Any Girl Safe?" produced by the Anti-Vice Motion Picture Company, will be shown in the Maxine Elliott Theatre, beginning next Monday.

Booth Tarkington's story, "Seventeen," is to be made into a movie by the Famous Players. Jack Pickford will play William Silvanus Baxter and Louise Huff will impersonate Jane of the story.

John O'Malley, Irish tenor, will begin a season in vaudeville today in the American Theatre.

La Clavelito, a dancer from the Havana music halls, will dance a Cuban dance called the rumba in "The Flame," which Richard Walton Tully will produce at the Lyric on Thursday night. Frederico Rena will dance with her and the regular orchestra will be augmented by Cuban musicians, six of whom will play upon Uganda and Congo drums.

Seats for the first five weeks of the new Hippodrome show will be put on sale today. All seats, including the 25-cent ones, will be reserved this year.

The last three weeks of the engagement of Ziegfeld's "Follies" will begin tonight. The road season will begin on Monday, Sept. 18, in Boston. "Little Miss Springtime" will be the next attraction at the New Amsterdam.

Mme. de Kurysla, who has danced in the open houses of Russia, has been engaged to put on the Japanese dances in Mary Lee Wertheimer's operetta, "Noto."

Experiments with Monkeys.

"The next step taken was the determination by Flexner and Lewis that both the immune monkey and the immune human serum which exhibited the neutralizing power for the virus, possessed also therapeutic properties for monkeys inoculated with the potent virus of poliomyelitis in contradistinction to the normal serum from the same animal sources which was devoid of those properties.

"The experimental demonstration of the therapeuths activity of the immune sera was made in the following manner. Rhesus monkeys were inoculated with a virus which had become adapted to the monkey and was highly potent. The The effective intracerebral dose of a Berkefeld filtrate of a 5 per cent. emulsion of the spinal cord of an infected monkeys was less than 0.01 cubic centimeters. Hence the quantity of the filtrate injected into the brain of the etherized monkeys varied from 0.01 to 0.1 cubic centimeters. The inoculations were made in the afternoon and the therapeutic treatment was begun the next day or from eighteen to twenty-four hours later. When the virus was introduced by the nasal route the filtrate was not employed, but an emulsion of the spinal cord was rubbed upon the upper nasal mucosa.

"The immune sera were applied by intraspinal or subdural injection. The usual method was to inject from two cubic centimetres to three of the immune sera through the lumbar puncture needle daily for several days or daily for three injections, followed by an interval of three days, when the three injections were repeated. The conclusions reached from these experiments were in substance that if the quantity of virus is not in excess of a given dose the infection can be either wholly prevented or the onset of the paralysis much delayed.

Method of Application.

"In other words, when dealing with the virus adapted to the monkey, which induces poliomyelitis almost without exception and in which the symptoms are far more severe and the mortality far greater than occur in the disease in human beings, the immune monkey and human sera are capable of preventing in all but a few instances the development of the virus even when inoculated intracerebrally, and in the exceptional instances in which the development is not wholly prevented the onset of the disease is much delayed.

"In order that maximal effect of the immune sera may be secured it is necessary that the injections be made into the subdural space, which can be readily and safely accomplished by means of lumbar puncture. (Injection into the spinal canal in the lower part of the back.) The reason for this mode of application is to depends upon the facts that it is the most direct route to the central nervous tissues, and, however the virus is introduced into the body, it establishes itself in the cerebrospinal meninges, (membrances covering the brain.) It is logical, therefore, to endeavor to bring the immune serum in as high a concentration as possible, into immedaite relation with the seat of disease.

"The power of the immune serum, when injected subdurally to prevent the development of experimentally induced poliomyelitis in the monkey, is further illustrated by experiments in which, on the one hand, the virus has been injected into the blood under conditions insuring its escape into the meninges, and, on the other, when an emulsion of the virus has been introduced directly into the meninges and followed later by the serum injection."

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Results in Human Beings.

"The immune sera were applied by intraspinal or subdural injection. The usual method was to inject from two cubic centimetres to three of the immune sera through the lumbar puncture needle daily for several days or daily for three injections, followed by an interval of three days, when the three injections were repeated. The conclusions reached from these experiments were in substance that if the quantity of virus is not in excess of a given dose the infection can be either wholly prevented or the onset of the paralysis much delayed.

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TELLEGEN NEEDS A TOGA.

Conventional Clothes Mar Star In His Latest Movie Drama.

Lou-Tellegen should never wear ordinary clothes. This was emphasized again in "The Victory of Conscience," a motion picture that was shown for the first time yesterday at the Strand. In the early reels of the picture Mr. Tellegen appeared in conventional raiment, and he looked like an outfielder on a holiday—an impression that was heightened by that kind of a haircut. But later on he came into his own. He was first a French priest in picturesque robe and cassock, and next a Lieutenant in the be-caped uniform of the French Army, and in both he was a distinguished figure. Clothes may not make the man, but often they unmake him, and the sack coat is not for Mr. Tellegen. His Grecian lines demand something more aesthetic.

Nemesis has an unusually difficult task balancing the scales in "The Victory of Conscience," but she finally succeeds. Mr. Tellegene's rôle is that of a gay boulevardier wh takes a country girl to Paris and fails to marry her. The wrong thus done her sears her soul and she becomes a dancer in a restaurant, while the man meets punishment at the hands of her village sweetheart, who beats him into amnesia. With his past thus conveniently blotted out, the man becomes a priest, whose beautiful life is an influence for great good. It seems superfluous to add that in his work among the Apaches he rescues his former victim and introduces her to a nunnery. The closing reel of war is merely thrown in for good measure to show the valor of the priest-poilu and to allow the nun, now become a nurse, to discover him among the wounded.

Of course this is the sheerest movie twaddle, but it has a certain fascination for the spectator. One is always wondering what absurdity the next reel will bring, and one rarely ever is disappointed.

A new variation of the theme of the ugly duckling forms the basis of "Plain Jane," the Rialto's new feature. The duckling in this instance is a slavey in a college boarding house in love with one of the students. He treats her with caddish contempt till the local photographer chances to discover her beauty and enters her in a beauty contest. After she wins the contest and is adopted by the photographer, who is rich, the boy reverses himself.

Bessie Barriscale plays the rôle of the girl, so she has no difficulty in looking beautiful when the time comes. Charles Ray impersonates the college lad intelligently. The atmosphere of a freshwater college is reasonably faithful. The story is sprightly and amusing enough to suggest a further exploration of the college campus for movie material.

Willie Collier is the star of the comedy film at this theatre. A "stunt" introduced in this film is novel. For several moments only the feet of the characters show and by their movements the thread of the story is advanced.

Sessue Hayakawa, a Japanese actor, was the star of "The Honorable Friend," the new film showed at the Broadway. At the Academy of Music June Caprice was seen in "Little Miss Happiness."

"A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF."

An Old-Fashioned Farce Brought All the Way from London.

"A Little Bit of Fluff," an old-fashioned farce which has been running an incredibly long time in London, was brought from there to the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre on Saturday evening. Walter W. Ellis, to whom the program accredits the authorship, may have dashed it off gayly no more than a year ago, but, nevertheless, it is unmistakably of the vintage of "Charley's Aunt" and "The Private Secretary." Its time-tested and even somewhat time-worn ingredients and method achieve some moments of hilarity, but the intervals between them are overlong.

This play deals roughly with the adventures of a scapegrace Englishman who, having emerged uninjured from a motor-bus accident, tries hard to collect damages just the same. To this end he makes use of a helpless friend, palming him off on the doctors as the injured party and later dressing him up as a fat old woman who had been a witness to the accident. He even introduces him as the husband of "the little bit of fluff," who had inconsiderately trailed him home after an all-night party. This whipping-boy for the scapegrace, this helpless friend, is a sort of male spinster, and by Charles Garry the part is made a trifle too unpleasant to be altogether amusing.

The other members of this ever-so-English company, notably Arthur Chesney, Stanley Larbbury, pretty Margot Kelly, and Mrs. Alice Chapin (looking for all the world as though she had been cut out of an old number of Punch) do much with their material, which, it is only fair to remember, includes such gems as this:

Ayers (lamenting the extravagance of women)—I don't think woman was made from the rib of man. She must have been made from the expendix—I mean appendix.

Or this:

Ayers—You must be resolute. Women have to be mastered.

Tully—I don't think I'd like a woman who was mustard.

And so on and so on. You can see how funny it is. But what is chiefly amiss with "A Little Bit of Fluff" is its reckless absurdity. More and more a decent minimum of sense is being expected of farce, and the new importation from the Strand is quite the most witless piece to be presented here in many a long day.

Invited to "Aviation Luncheon."

The New York Flying Yacht Club and the Harlem Association will give an "aviation luncheon" on Thursday at Pabst's Harlem River Casino, for which 1,000 invitations have been issued. Among the guests will be Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, Major H. S. Howland, Congressman Murray Hulbert, and a number of the leading aviation authorities and aeroplane manufacturers. After the luncheon the guests will inspect the site of the permanent station of the club at 129th Street and the North River, which will be the first public hydro-aeroplane and aeroplane landing station in the country.

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44th St. Thea., just west of B'way. Beg'g WED. NIGHT. A New Musical Comedy. THE GIRL FROM BRAZIL. Seats on Sale Today. Extra Mat. Labor Day.

39TH ST. Theatre, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Lab. Day, 2:15. A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF. London Company, from the Criterion Theatre.

ASTOR Theatre, 45th & Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Lab. Day 2:30. THE GUILTY MAN. Cast includes IRENE FENWICK.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1916.

THE RESPONSIBILITY.

The field of resistance to the President's endeavor has now so narrowed that the responsibility for a railroad strike, if there be a strike, will be swiftly and surely placed by the public. It will rest upon Congress, or it will rest upon the brotherhoods. For one or the other there will be no escape. If Congress shall pass the legislation Mr. WILSON asks of it, every just cause of difference will have been removed, and the public will visit its indignation upon the brotherhoods alone, should their chiefs then have the hardihood to order the men to go out. If Congress refuses to act, it will have, primarily, to bear the blame with all the political consequences its blind stubbornness may invite.

Mr. WILSON has shown himself to be just and fair to both parties. In behalf of the brotherhoods, he sought to secure what they have called the eight-hour day, really an increase of wages. Met by the contention of the railroads that they could not safely surrender the principle of arbitration, and by their demonstration that, if wages go up, freight rates, too, must go up, he turns to Congress to remove those obstacles. He asks that the Interstate Commerce Commission be increased by two members, with instructions to take wage schedules into account in considering rates; that a permanent arbitration board be created to hear railroad labor disputes, and that a resolution be adopted declaring that Congress favors an increase in freight rates to cover the higher cost of labor on the eight-hour basis. Thus the men and the roads get fair treatment from Mr. WILSON.

Congress will heed the demand of the public that it act in this spirit or it will have to take the consequences. The people are masters. The opportunity for a reckoning will come in November. Nothing but its own obstinacy, we may as well say its own depravity, will stand in the way of action. There is time enough. Two of the enactments can be made in the form of amendments to the Newlands bill, already passed by the House; the resolution can be passed in a day. The Democrats have a majority in both houses. Do they need any formal admonition to warn them of the disaster that will befall their party in the coming election if, through a denial of the President's wish, they bring upon the country the loss and the danger of a railroad strike?

When Congress has acted as Mr. WILSON requests, the brotherhoods will accept the terms instanter. They cannot refuse, for everything will have been yielded to them. Heavens! is it not enough for these men that the President of the United States should take his priceless time to hear their troubles and intercede in their behalf, that the Federal Congress should vote charges upon the people to satisfy them, and that the railroads should assume unknown burdens of cost and trouble to propitiate them? They will burn their strike orders, or, if they do not, these will be the last they will ever send out. This situation must not occur again, says the President. It will not.

Mr. WILSON will of course resume his labors with the Senate leaders in the effort to secure action. The House will assent; it is inconceivable that the Senate should stand out.

FLAGS ON THE PACIFIC.

By increasing the cost of operation and thus making it impossible for American ships to compete profitably with those of Japan, the La Follette Seamen's act compelled withdrawal of the Pacific Mail Company's ships, and others carrying our flag, from service on the Pacific Ocean. This was distinctly in favor of Japan, whose Government and ship companies did not fail to take advantage of our lawmakers' unwise action.

It is not surprising that official reports at Tokio show a remarkable growth of Japan's ocean trade in the six months that ended with June. The increase of exports was 56 per cent., with a large addition for goods sent to the United States, while the greatest ratio of increase, 140 per cent., was seen in the shipments to South America. New ships were added to those already carrying goods to the countries south of us. From our ports steel was taken, to be used in making more ships. And the Japanese Government is striving in many ways so to foster and encourage the trade movement that what has been gained shall be held after the close of the war.

While it is true that the Pacific Mail Company recently resumed service across the great ocean with three ships, this action is only temporary, and is due to the very high freight rates which more than compensate for the increased expenses imposed by the Seamen's act. The company gives notice that a return of normal conditions will compel discontinuance of this service unless this law is repealed or wisely amended. While the freight rates remain at very high figures there will be one line on the Pacific whose ships carry the American flag. The entire Seamen's act should be repealed, or those parts of it which removed that flag from the Pacific should be cut out.

COLONEL AND JUDGE.

Mr. ROOSEVELT'S candidate for President is going about the country saying nothing in particular in a scattering way. He has been sedulously mute about Americanism, as Mr. ROOSEVELT understands it, and about the hyphen, which Mr. ROOSEVELT has lambasted with his characteristic frankness and fiery energy. On Aug. 31, at Lewiston, Mr. ROOSEVELT is to make a speech which his admirers look forward to as a "hummer." He is to put into the campaign the "punch" which it lacks so grievously. Was the hyphen left out of Mr. HUGHES'S baggage by his managers so that Mr. ROOSEVELT might have the pleasure of thundering against it? Or do they imagine that he can be soft as Summer to "the professional German-Americans" whom Mr. ROOSEVELT bewhacks, that the "united" Republican Party can blow hot and cold at once on the issue of Americanism which Mr. ROOSEVELT regards as, with preparedness, a main issue, and inseparably bound up with preparedness?

No doubt Mr. ROOSEVELT'S Maine speech will be stalwart of "punch." If it reveals even a little of the impatience, the contempt, the disgust which the evasions and katydidisms of his candidate must stir in that polemic bosom, the "punch" of it should be solid enough to break the "united" Republican Party in two again. That union is chiefly a semblance or an assumption. Between complacent standpatter and suspicious returning Progressive confidence is hard. And, so far as the Progressives who force themselves to have a will of return are concerned, they get it from Mr. ROOSEVELT. He has sought to turn them over to their unrepentant enemies of 1912. What if he now finds that he has been deceived? How can there be any real union between Mr. HUGHES and Mr. ROOSEVELT?

If Mr. ROOSEVELT repeats his old volleys against the hyphen, Mr. HUGHES must either echo him or continue to pussyfoot. The echo alienates the element to which, unjustly or not, he is suspected of kowtowing. If he keeps on pussyfooting, away go the Rooseveltians.

THE JULY TRADE LESSONS.

July's foreign trade is another maximum. The interpretation of these records is better worth while than the figures. The excess of exports of goods over imports of goods was so huge that $62,000,000 of gold also was imported. For the twelvemonth ending with July there is a record of imports of gold of $441,000,000. Inasmuch as the world has never known such a movement of either goods or gold, there is proof of unprecedented strength that foreign trade is done over the counter, with cash or approved paper before delivery, and not on the open account system known to domestic traders.

The result is that the nation is shown not equal to its trade opportunities. By demanding gold it is declining what is most likely to increase in value. No country except the United States is now on a full gold basis, in the accepted meaning of the term. England maintains the best approximation, and its free payment of gold is a high tribute to its solidity of wealth and good business faith. But even in England substitutes for gold have been found. There exists four billion dollars of floating Government debt. That is the highest class of printed substitute for gold, second only to a funded Government bond of equal class. The British floating debt is not funded for several reasons, including the deficiencies of New York as a world money market.

Our domestic merchants of money who are most successful put out their promises to pay, their substitutes for cash, when the money market is low. It is the common practice of Governments to put out their bonds when the money market is high, that is, when the moment is most disadvantageous to the borrower and most advantageous to the lender of money or the seller of goods for promises to pay. New York as a world money market is so far from rising to the occasion that it is demanding for its loans, spent here for our goods, the pledge of its own securities, sold back by foreign buyers, who now are taking a profit on their sales through their need to buy our goods at any price. We profit by the exchange, just as a trader profits who buys his own promises to pay before their maturity. It is helpful to his credit and bank account, but it is less profitable than the making of fresh profits by the same funds. New York also shows its immaturity as a world market either for money or goods by so largely putting its eggs in a single basket. The Allies take more than two-thirds of our exports, and supply most of the unwanted gold we are demanding through our inability to do a world trade in credit.

Meanwhile, the trade of those Allies in debtor countries is derelict, and not salvaged by us. Nearly a third of the world's stock of banked gold is congested in the United States, at a practical discount measured by the premium on the goods which we export. The discount on foreign promises to pay is greater yet. We prefer to take the lower discount, and lose our opportunity of "tying" foreign trade to us in the approaching time of our need. Then we shall lose the gold we do not need now, but which we shall need then in an era of declining prices as our foreign friends work off the discounts they now are offering. We are buying the gold dear now in proportion that we decline the larger profit we should take on foreign promises to pay if we were a free world market for money or credit or goods, instead of being the only market in which necessitous buyers can supply their wants at any terms.

We shall sell the gold cheap then in proportion that we take payment in the cheap goods which will be bargains in one sense, but which will put us to our trumps whether we exclude or admit them. Then it will be our turn to sink or swim by our own efforts, as our foreign friends are doing now. Of course there is no sentiment in business. So some say. There are others who believe that the best traders both show and value help in time of need. There is something too little of either sentiment or intelligence shown in the manner in which we are meeting the present opportunity to show our character among world traders.

UNION REASON AND UNREASON.

At its sixty-second annual convention, held in Baltimore recently, the International Typographical Union adopted an arbitration agreement with the American Publishers' Association. The agreement runs for five years from May 1, 1917. Within that period every controversy between members of the union and their employers is to be composed by arbitration. The agreement contains provisions exempting from arbitration the union laws in operation on Jan. 1, 1916, and requiring the consent of both parties before changes in those laws shall be operative on existing individual contracts; nor shall the arbitration agreement be subject to such changes until they have been accepted by the International Board of Arbitration.

The spirit of fairness, of justice, of temperate deliberation, of willingness to hear the other side, which characterizes this organization, breathes through this compact. The public respect which the International Typographical Union has long enjoyed is not the fruit of a superior intelligence alone. It is only too possible for intelligence to be wrongly led, to fall into the hands of radicals and hotheads, to be unwise in conduct and arbitrary in action. The collective intelligence of the International Typographical Union is high, but it is accompanied, enforced, and guided by a large perception of public interest and public opinion. It does not seek to rule or ruin. It never stoops to violence. It is not a continual threat and club against the employer. It is conservative. It recognizes the rule of reason. To some "labor leaders" a union is the source of political power, careless of the economic disruptions and losses, the public inconveniences, it may cause. It is a sort of imperium in imperio, an unofficial branch of the Government, a power to be used for power. A union like the I. T. U. is a force for the benefit of its own members without perpetual encroachment upon the rights of others, without unduly magnifying its own.

The achievements of the trade unions are familiar. In the great advancement of labor conditions that they have made, the dark side is found in the narrow, intolerant guild feeling, the appetite for power, the recklessness as to the use of it, the cult of the union as a sort of sacred object in comparison with which duties and obligations to others, to the mass of the community, are forgotten. There are, of course, plenty of greedy, grasping, and intolerant employers. Nobody denies that, or questions nowadays the value of the unions, reasonably conducted. It is reasonable to submit labor disputes to arbitration. There are unions, as there are employers, that will not so submit. A decision not in their favor, or not wholly in their favor, they will not abide. The public is the usual final and sacrificial goat to bear all the increased burdens which are forced upon the employer and transferred, so far as he can transfer them. The public, then, ought to receive a little decent consideration in the settlement of great collective labor disputes. The public has been bled very freely and will continue to be bled. Sentimentally, its sympathies have usually or often been against itself and with what it has now become, perhaps, poetic fiction to style "the under dog." Violence inevitably alienates it, but the violence need not be physical. Arrogance, a rooted unfairness and unreasonableness, will also alienate it. The International Typographical Union shows how a union should be conducted. It believes in the deliberate judicial method, not the dictatorial, explosive, and infallibility-of-the-union method. The contrast is instructive at this time.

THE BEAUTIFUL AND THE GOOD.

From the sorrows of the California Progressives, the arrogance of the California Old Guard, from all the regrettable rancors of Republican-Progressive politics in El Dorado, turn your eyes to the high white star of Beauty. A campaign tract disseminated by the managers of the Hon. WILLIS H. BOOTH, candidate for the Republican nomination for Senator in Congress, is precious for this portrait:

He'll make one of the handsomest United States Senators ever sent from California. He is tall and straight, of graceful and powerful build. His keen, but friendly gray eyes enliven a set of fine features. He is clean-shaven, his hair is gray, and his skin a healthy olive.

Whereas the storms of Progressive thought and speech, the toils of office, the routs of Armageddon and Chicago, the ingratitude of the people have carved and corrugated the "set" of features worn by the Hon. HIRAM JOHNSON, Mr. BOOTH'S rival, into stern and rockbound forms. But, though he wouldn't thrive as a contestant at a beauty prize competition against the pulchritudinous Mr. BOOTH, the Hon. HIRAM JOHNSON has been a mighty vote-collector in primaries and at the polls; and, in spite of some recent discouragements and reverses, he may not have lost his art and power. For all his beauty and "healthy olive" skin, Mr. BOOTH should be warned, like the chap in the Eclogue: "O "beautiful BOOTH, don't bank too high "on your healthy olive"—nimium ne crede colori!

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Conscientious Objectors Are Defended.

Adroitly utilizing the widespread interest excited by the report that he had been imprisoned by the British Government for refusing either to fight for it at the front or to participate at home in any activities even indirectly military, that well-intentioned gentleman, NORMAN ANGELL, has secured the publication in several countries of some rather extended remarks of his on "conscientious objectors" in particular and as a class, and on what is in his opinion the wisest way to treat them.

Of course, Mr. ANGELL speaks with not a little of authority on this subject, as for many years he has been himself a conscientious objector to not a few things which the majority of people equally intelligent and similarly educated view either with approval more or less enthusiastic or with the calmness of indifference. His own strongest objecting has been to war, and it was on that account, presumably, that the report of his incarceration—which seems to have been "made in Germany"—was accepted without suspicion.

Mr. ANGELL does not disclose what course he would take himself if forced to choose between entering the army or working for it, with the alternative of going to jail if he would do neither, but he argues that such a choice should not be imposed on anybody. To do it, he reasons, merely enables the coward, the "slacker," to escape the perils and hardships of active service, while the man whose pacifism really is conscientious is punished for doing what he sincerely thinks is right. To inflict such punishment, Mr. ANGELL thinks, is never justifiable.

On general principles, agreement with him is fairly easy. But general principles sometimes fall in application to particular cases, and when the sincerely conscientious objector becomes a social or national enemy, while he may not deserve "punishment," it may be highly expedient, or even necessary, from the standpoint of the common welfare, to put him behind the bars, or, if he be very dangerous, to hang or shoot him.

Mr. ANGELL admits that the conscientious objectors are "awkward and tiresome folk," but he also thinks that to suppress them is to suppress all public opinion, properly so called, and to create a situation like that which gave the German Government such baleful power over its subjects. This plea has some force, but it could be met.

A Question Needing Settlement.

With every week that passes the question as to the nature and extent of the obligation of employers to continue paying in part or whole their old wages to employés who as National Guardsmen were called to military service in Texas is more and more urgently demanding a definite answer.

When the call for these men came a commendable majority of employers took the position that in a serious emergency like the one then existing it was something between a patriotic duty and a patriotic privilege to facilitate the prompt and effective meeting of the situation according to the extent of their financial ability. Probably none of them could see just why a particularly solvent Government like our own should ask for, or even accept, the help of a small class in paying its necessary expenses and providing for the decent support of the families of those risking their lives in its defense. No urgent demands for information on that subject were made, however, and, with a not very remote approach to unanimity, the employers who could do so made more or less easy the departure of their men by promising the continuance of their salaries while away.

In most cases these promises were not explicitly conditioned or limited, but, as they were based on a national need rather than a national right, there was underlying all of them, by fair implication, the belief that an emergency measure would terminate with the emergency itself. Now, that emergency, if not exactly ended, has been materially changed by the passage of time. The country still has use on the border for all the men it has there, and for an equal or greater number of men who have been subjected to the military training which these are getting. But it is the country as a whole—all of its people, in other words—that has the use, not a part of the employing class, and it is little wonder, therefore, that an increasing number of employers are fixing a date beyond which they do not purpose to pay salaries for services not rendered. They are inviting criticism from the thoughtless, and perhaps the result will be thoroughly undeserved hardship for men who have earned the gratitude of us all, but the remedy lies elsewhere than in the indefinitely prolonged following of a plan to which there were sound economic objections from the very first.

Immunization Against Poliomyelitis.

In another column of this paper there appears a "note" written by Dr. SIMON FLEXNER for The Journal of the American Medical Association. In it are lucidly described the experiments on which have been based the expectations of the pathologists on the staff of the Rockefeller Institute and elsewhere that in the serum of blood taken from the veins of patients who have recovered from poliomyelitis there is available, not, indeed, a "cure" for that dread malady, but a means of safeguarding children from its attack and of minimizing its effects in those who have already contracted the infection.

The method followed in arriving at this result was the one to which medical science has owed, in recent years, the greater part of its wonderful advances—the disease, that is, was induced in animals, and these were treated in the ways suggested by other investigations in similar cases as likely to be successful. The work along these lines has not yet been entirely completed, but already enough has been discovered to prove the immunizing and mitigating effect of the properly prepared serum, and, for the present, it constitutes the best—for that matter the only—weapon against a disease in the presence of which the doctors would otherwise be almost helpless so far as the victims themselves are concerned.

Unfortunately, the manner by which the malady is carried from the sick to the well is not yet sufficiently well known to give certainty to any, or even to all, of the usual forms of quarantine or isolation. The experimental work demonstrated how the transmission can be effected, and warranted the generally accepted assumption that the germs make their entrance through the mucous membranes of the nose and throat, but that this is the only avenue of approach, through probable, is not yet beyond hypothetical question. Unfortunately, too, the protective serum is obtained with difficulty in quantities sufficient for handling efficiently a serious epidemic like the one now afflicting a considerable part of the United States.

If the horse or some other domestic animal were only susceptible to infantile paralysis, the problem of immunization would be as easily, conveniently, and inexpensively solved as were the analogous problems of diphtheria and smallpox. Yet already a noble altruism is supplying not a little of the blood required for meeting this terrible emergency, and recognition of the nobility of these sacrifices should not be withheld from those making them.

MISS REGAN'S STORY.

The Unseen Things in the Uprising in Ireland.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The interview given by Miss Moira Regan to THE TIMES differs from most of the articles written about Ireland in one important particular, namely, that she was really there on the spot at the time of the rebellion and that the things she tells are not hearsay, but her own experiences. I wish she had told us more. The plans for the insurrection seem to have been carefully laid, the rank and file had their instructions, the women were told where the Red Cross accessories would be required, but what then? When the Post Office and Four Courts were seized and the telephone and telegraph wires cut, and all the corner public houses occupied by rebels, what next? Where does the free Ireland come in? Granted that these scholars and dreamers loved Ireland. We others who love her not less passionately and wholeheartedly than they can only see in the whole episode a disgraceful plot to sell our country to a foreign foe.

Miss Regan makes some extraordinary statements about the behavior of the British soldiers which, to say the least, sound doubtful, considering that the quelling of the insurrection was done by the Sherwood Foresters, a new regiment composed almost entirely of Irishmen. She tells us nothing of the conduct of her fellow-rebels who fired indiscriminately on the citizens, killing even small children if any appeared in the streets, nor of their treachery in lying in wait and shooting down unarmed soldiers and volunteers who were returning from a day's holiday on Easter Monday evening. These things I presume she did not see.

It certainly was too bad that the Government was unable properly to cater for these bold marauders after they were quelled and taken prisoners, but it should be remembered that the notice was very short! It might have been arranged even at the last moment to accommodate them if the rebels themselves had not at the start wrecked and burned the two best hotels in Dublin, (the Shelbourne and the Metropole,) taken possession of Boland's bakery and Jacob's biscuit factory, to say nothing of all the corner public houses (saloons)! These last named, Miss Regan says, were taken not because the rebels wanted drinks, but because the houses occupied important commanding positions. She does not explain why the best jewelers' shops in the city were looted and gold watches offered for sale by the raiders at 50 cents apiece. The best comment on the calibre of the rebels is her story that when they wanted to surrender they sent out a girl with a white flag to parley with the commanding officer. People like these will take a chance and throw the dice, but if they lose they always howl; they never know how to stand up and take their medicine.

Right now there is many an Irish lad who is enduring much greater hardships than did those doughty Sinn Feiners who had to sleep for one night on the grass in the Rotunda gardens. Yet they never whine—when they write to us they usually say: "I'm in no danger, I'm all right; it isn't too bad at all." The worst blow they had in many months was the news of the rebellion at home. That hit them hard. These boys also love their country, though they never think of calling themselves patriots or feel that they are doing anything fine. And any one of them would die a hundred deaths rather than commit the horror of which the Sinn Feiners were guilty, when, at the most critical period in all her history, they dealt their own country that cowardly stab in the back.

SUSAN GRACE KINCH.

Nyack, Aug. 25, 1916.

Germans and Turks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your issue of yesterday contains an article on Turkey by "A Student of Turkish History." If "Student" will take time to read Professor William R. Shepherd's article, "Germans Hoped to Save Turks," which appeared in yesterday's Globe, he may be able to enlarge his narrow horizon of view to some extent.

F. R. WEHRMEYER.

New York, Aug. 20, 1916.

TWO VIEWS.

Oh, what did you find in my little green garden?
What did you find in my garden so gay?
"Rosebugs and slugs and fat caterpillars,
Little green worms and the rose-leaves half eaten,
Mildew and blight and a smell of decay."

Oh, what did *you* see in my poor little garden?
What did *you* see in my garden so dreary?
"I saw a bird like a jewel go flashing,
Peonies blowing and purple flags flowing,
Saw the sun set, heard the harp of the veery."

DOROTHY LEONARD.

Brooklyn, Aug. 23, 1916.

LINCOLN AND MEXICO.

A Question About His Position on American Policy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial article headed "The Lincoln of 1916," you state:

> When the campaign really begins Mr. Lincoln will be compelled to take his usual part in it. The forged or garbled quotation from him will be sure to appear. His great name will be made to cover a multitude of political sins.

We all remember in the campaign of 1912 a letter credited to Mr. Lincoln about a suit of clothes in connection with the tariff, which not only appeared in the Republican newspapers, but was also placed by the Republican Campaign Committee as an advertisement in the surface, elevated, and subway cars of this city.

In Abraham Lincoln's complete works, comprising his speeches, letters, State papers, and miscellaneous writings, edited by John G. Nicolay and John Hay, copyrighted, in so far as possible, by authority given to these gentlemen by Mr. Robert T. Lincoln, and published by the New York Century Company in 1915, I fail to find the letter above referred to, showing in this case the soundness of your conclusion based on the past, that when the campaign really begins we may expect forged or garbled quotations.

I do find, however, any number of speeches and letters by him on patronage, on the Mexican war, and on the tariff. His letters, writings, and speeches on the Mexican war are particularly interesting at this time, in view of the criticisms of the Republicans upon Mr. Wilson's Mexican policy, inasmuch as Mr. Lincoln bitterly condemned the Democratic Party for having declared war on Mexico, and while in Congress, about the close of that war, voted for the Ashmund resolution, introduced by George Ashmund (Republican) of Massachusetts, which declared the war to be unconstitutional, unnecessary, and unjust. Notwithstanding his many letters and speeches condemning this war, begun under a Democratic Administration, and his vote for the Ashmund resolution, I find in Vol. II. of this publication, page 300, a copy of a letter by Mr. Lincoln, dated June 29, 1863, to Mr. M. Birchard and others, in which, among other statements, he makes the following:

> I dislike to waste a word on a merely personal point, but I must respectfully assure you that you will find yourselves at fault should you ever seek for evidence to prove your assumption that I opposed in discussions before the people the policy of the Mexican war.

I also find in Vol. I., page 112, a letter to U. F. Linder, dated Feb. 20, 1848, as follows:

> Washington, Feb. 20, 1848.
>
> U. F. Linder: * * * In law it is good policy to never plead what you need not, lest you oblige yourself to prove what you cannot. Reflect on this well before you proceed. The application I mean to make of this rule is that you should simply go for General Taylor, because you can take some Democrats and lose no Whigs; but if you go also for Mr. Polk, on the origin and mode of prosecuting the war, you will still take some Democrats, but you will lose more Whigs; so that in the sum of the operation you will be the loser. This is at least my opinion, and if you look around I doubt if you do not discover such to be the fact among your own neighbors. Further than this, by justifying Mr. Polk's mode of prosecuting the war you put yourself in opposition to General Taylor himself, for we all know he has declared for, and in fact originated, the defensive line of policy.

I do not write this as an attack upon Mr. Lincoln, one of the greatest men, if not the greatest man, in the history of the United States, but merely to show that partisanship played its part with him, as it is playing its part with the Republican Party of today. Mr. Lincoln practically contended that everything that the Democratic Party did was wrong, and that in declaring war upon Mexico it was wrong, and today we have the Republican Party taking the position that the Administration is wrong in that it did not and has not declared war on Mexico.

M. R. McADOO.

New York, Aug. 25, 1916.

The Suffragists' Rest Cure.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Somehow it seems to me that there are a great number of naughty, naughty people who go about miss-informing kindly anti-suffragists. Now, Anti-suffragist, in a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES of Aug. 26, states that the Federal Amendment practically disfranchises the voter, and is now proposed as a means to circumvent majority rule. She also states that the resort to the Federal Amendment is the suffragists' admission of defeat by the voters. This is where Anti is miss-informed. We are not defeated, as each year shows an enormous gain of voters over the year preceding—but between ourselves, we are out of breath. It is a mere matter of wind-power. We're just like the Montessori mother, who talks for hours to get Johnny to take his codliver oil. It is a big dose, and Johnny needs the nourishment, but the rules say not to force Johnny—allow him to make up his own mind, and in time he will take what is good for him. Of course, Johnny does take it, but the psychological mother is removed to the hospital for the rest cure. Now we have talked as long as we intend to talk, and we're not going to the hospital for the rest cure, either. The grown-up Johnnies are going to swallow what they need without any further argument. We have been kindly long enough; now we are going to resort to force, although in our truly feminine hearts we know that it will hurt us more than it will hurt Johnny. In fact, Johnny is just one of those chunks of anomalousness in this age of reason that make it necessary to dig up the outworn axiom, "Spare the rod and spoil the child!"

New York, Aug. 26, 1916. JANE BURR.

Outside the Union Increase.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The time seems propitious for some one to rise and ask the street railway and other companies who have been giving more wages to such of their employes as were in position to organize and enforce their demands why they do not increase the wages of their bookkeepers, clerks, and a number of other classes of employes who are as humble and meek as the severest anti-unionist employer could wish. The oft-told tale of how much better off men would be if they trusted their corporation employers more is not borne out by the treatment accorded these faithful unorganized workers, whose wage scale has not been changed in a generation, in spite of general increases in the cost of everything else worth having. Except where the character of work changes, increases should be awarded all employes on a percentage basis, and not merely to those who threaten to strike.

JAMES HARDY.

New York, Aug. 27, 1916.

Whence Sleepy Eye.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a native of Minnesota and having had the good fortune to live for a time not very far from the supposedly mythical town of Sleepy Eye, I would like to add a word about that particular name. Most Indian terms have a poetic significance, and in this case there is a pleasing tradition that the name was originally applied to a small sheltered lake in the woods which was always so still that the Indian fancy saw in it a resemblance to the eye of a drowsy person. White settlers adopted "Sleepy Eye" as a picturesque and original title.

ANNA C. EGGLESTON.

Brooklyn, Aug. 23, 1916.

VIEWS OF THE RUSSIAN WAR MINISTER.

A Statement on the Military Situation Which Has Greatly Pleased the Czar's People.

New York, Aug. 26, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a general impression in this country that the Russian offensive in Bukowina and Galicia has been made possible through Japanese and American ammunition supplies. Russia's own military-industrial efforts during the last year have been grossly underestimated. In an interview with the correspondent of the Russkoye Slovo of Moscow, General S. D. Shuvaieff, Russia's War Minister, reveals the extent of the preparations Russia has been making for the prosecution of the war to a victorious end. The interview appeared in that newspaper's issue for July 25, and touches many phases of the war. In reply to a question of the correspondent as to the cause of the recent Russian successes, the Minister said:

"We owe our successes to skillful generalship, the enthusiasm of our heroic army, and the co-operative efforts of the entire nation which is straining all its energies to supply the army with shells, ammunition, and all other necessities. We undertook the offensive, and for more than a month and a half it has been developing successfully. The Germans think only of how to arrest our triumphant progress.

"You ask me whether we have enough shells and artillery for such a large offensive movement. There can be no comparison between the quantity of military supplies in our possession a year ago and now. In respect to organization and equipment our army is now in an immeasurably better position, but to say 'enough' in this matter is impossible, as in time of war it can never be found excessive. The more the better. If through the further development of our factories we shall have produced twice as much as now, I will not even then say 'enough.' We must not, therefore, relax even for a single moment to rest on the laurels of victory. We must labor, on the other hand, with more energy and efforts every new day, never to be satisfied with the accomplished results and always aim higher and higher. In this connection I wish to call attention to the fact that all our efforts should be directed toward the development of our own country's productivity, of Russia's own military industries. We must depend on our own resources only, and on foreign orders we must look as auxiliaries. If we succeed in getting something from abroad—let's thank God!

"This relates not only to the present, but to the future as well. I am convinced that humanity will not so soon give up the method of war as a means to decide the questions of the world. We must be strong in the future also. It is necessary to make it a rule that every newly opened factory, every new plant, should be prepared for mobilization. Every establishment must be run in such a manner as to be prepared immediately after the mobilization call to turn out products for military purposes. After the present war we must, first of all, think of becoming strong. All the values of our civilization depend for protection on the military power of the nation. Only then will they become really valuable when we will be so strong that no one will dare attack us. Then we may quietly devote ourselves to culture, comfort, &c."

The work of organizing the country for war has been carried on by numerous social organizations and committees in co-operation with the Government. Lately, however, the Government began to manifest a hostile attitude toward these social bodies. The correspondent asked the opinion of General Shuvaieff on the efficiency of the different war committees. He received an answer that pleased the Russian public greatly.

"I follow carefully the activities of the military-industrial committees and unions. From time to time, at my order, diagrams are prepared for me illustrating clearly the success achieved by the various bodies in filling all kinds of orders. I sincerely rejoice at the success of the social organizations. Of course, as in every big business, success is not uniform. Some things are manufactured rapidly, others slowly. Some in big quantities, others in smaller. But this is a question of technique and organization. * * *

"We have just called again to the colors an enormous quota of men. In doing this the Government pursues its purpose to have at any moment large reserves in readiness. We desire, besides, that the men shall go to the front fully prepared and excellently drilled. For that purpose they must undergo several months' study. We have already succeeded in creating a large reserve army, but it would be unwise to wait till this reserve is exhausted or even diminished. It should not decrease; on the contrary, it should always be kept at the same level. Hence the new mobilizations. His Majesty's order calling the men of foreign races to do work of a military nature is only a simple matter of justice. The Duma has more than once discussed the question of calling them even to the colors. The fruits of victory will be beneficial to all the inhabitants of the empire. It is, therefore, only just that these races (most of them are nomads in Asia) take an indirect part in the common efforts of the nation.

"The breaking point has already been reached in the war. This is felt among the Allies as well as among the Teutons. In spite of the rigid organization and highest economy, the interior of Germany is feeling ever sharper and sharper the lack of food. Because of the scarcity of fertilizer the crops in Germany have decreased so much that even the bread purchased in Rumania is not sufficient to make up for the decrease. This is one of many facts, and there are quite a number of them. All point to the exhaustion of Germany. Poverty and discontent as a result are growing in intensity. At the same time the quality of the German soldier is deteriorating. Seventeen-year-old youths and 50-year-old men as exceptions could be found even before in the German Army. But such cases were only volunteers. Now, among the prisoners falling into our hands such youths and men are a common phenomenon. The exhaustion in the enemy's human reserves is progressing hand in hand with the exhaustion of his food supplies. The initiative on the battlefields has already passed to the hands of the Allies. The spirit of our army is running high, while that of the enemy is dropping low. Germany is cracked, deeply cracked, but her technique is high and she still possesses defensive strength. There will still be a considerable struggle before the partial successes of the Allies become one final, decisive victory."

The Minister then appealed to Russia to put aside for the time being all other aims and ambitions and concentrate all energies on the achievement of a decisive victory. He spoke in a very laudatory manner of the efforts and preparations of Russia's allies. The interview produced a very good effect in Russia, and has been quoted and favorably commented on in the press of the entire country.

ISAAC DON LEVINE.

THE GERMAN MIND.

Utterances Showing a Disregard for All Except Its Own Ends.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When a German minister of the Gospel, writing of the Armenian massacres, ("Asia," by Friedrich Naumann,) informs his readers that, however painful it may be to our feelings, we (Germans) must be politically indifferent to the sufferings of Christians in the Turkish Empire, for the one important end in view is a greater Germany, and for that reason William II. is the friend of the Turk; and when we read that the President of the New York State German Catholic Central Verein most deeply regrets that the hand of God rests so heavily upon mankind, and of his deep trust in God's justice, and that a high enthusiasm for the ideal good of mankind makes it impossible that the German people can ever be conquered, we get at the true mental attitude of Germans toward mankind.

The sacrifice of millions of human lives, the countless and nameless outrages perpetrated in the invaded countries, the murders upon the sea, the appalling destruction of property, what does all that amount to compared with that one supreme issue for which Germany started this hideous carnival of blood and fire, viz., Greater Germany, or, to use President Charles Korz's euphemism, "the ideal good of mankind"?

Belgium had no business to resist; nor had Serbia or France. In resisting the Kaiser they resisted the will of God.

Americans will shrug their shoulders in contempt at such arrogance and insolence gone insane; but if they can manage to put themselves in that German frame of mind they will better understand the principal cause, if not the only one, for the great war and the barbarous and criminal way in which it has been waged by Germany.

The Germans, in their madness, believe themselves to be "the people of complete culture," (Vollkulturvolk;) other peoples are either only "cultivated, half cultivated, or in the state of nature." All such have no rights whatever; they have only duties; and their first duty is to submit to and obey the people of complete culture. And the Vollkulturvolk, being the elect of God, chosen by Him to wreak His vengeance upon the less favored nations which refuse to be vollkultured, are a law unto themselves. Was it not the Kaiser himself who said, "For me, humanity ends at the Vosges"? And when the German Chancellor tore up the famous "scrap of paper" what else did he do but carry out Bismarck's dictum, "When the power of Prussia is in question, I know no law"?

R. L. S.

Duxbury, Mass., Aug. 25, 1916.

A Fund for a Home.

Mary Thompson is a very happy girl. She has just taken her first job and will earn $5 a week, and already is planning the things she will buy for Jack, who is 6, and Tommy, who is 10, and how the dear mother won't have to work as hard as she used to. Mrs. Thompson realizes better than Mary that $5 won't go far, and the bureau knows that Mary's $5 must have more added to it so that the widowed mother can be kept well in order to bring up her three children. She is a splendid mother, and we are investing not only money, but time, in the real interest of our visit in this home. Won't you help us to raise a fund of $100 right now for this family? Large and small contributions may be sent to the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 99 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, marked "For 0281 T." The bureau acknowledges, with thanks, the following contributions received from contributors who could not be reached by mail: Appeal 0279 W., cash, Anon., 10 cents; 0280 E., cash, S. A. H., $1; cash, in Elizabeth's name, $1; 0280 W., cash, W. P. M., $1; cash, Anon., $1; cash, Anon., $1; 0280, cash, Anon., $1.

JAMESTOWN AND PLYMOUTH.

An Unwillingness to Share the Glories of New England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of C. Braxton Bryan which you publish represents the traditional Virginia attitude.

They had their triennial in 1907, and those who made the pilgrimage to Jamestown cannot accept a crumbling tower and a crawling snake as much evidence of "a lasting English colony."

Virginian institutions have crumbled more than the Jamestown tower, and the cockfighting, horseracing sons of the colonists who fathered the slave-holding aristocrats of the following generations have happily

TO SPEND $1,400,000 ON CITY HOSPITALS

Kingsbury Completes Plans for Improvements on Staten and Randall's Islands.

2 INSTITUTIONS TO BENEFIT

One That for Consumptives at Sea View and the Other That for Defective Children.

Commissioner John A. Kingsbury of the Charities Department announced yesterday the completion of the plans for new buildings and remodeling old buildings at the Sea View Hospital for tuberculosis patients on Staten Island and the Children's Hospital and schools for mentally defective children on Randall's Island.

Several months ago the Board of Estimate appropriated $800,000 for the purpose of doubling the capacity of the Sea View Hospital and $600,000 for the construction of new buildings for the Randall's Island institution. The Commissioner, describing conditions at Randall's Island which he has been trying to eradicate, said:

"Some of the buildings in which the patients are housed were constructed in 1848, and many of them were built before 1860. These buildings have thin brick walls, with small windows and damp, unventilated basements, wooden floor beams, and wooden floors. The wood of these floors, as the result of daily scrubbings for generations, is decayed, offensive, and insanitary. The pipes for the heating and plumbing are worn out beyond repair."

The Commissioner's plans provide for two large infirmaries, with day rooms, one for girls and one for boys, inclosed in glass on the south, with terraces where the children who cannot walk may be wheeled out to sit in the air and sunshine. In these buildings will be housed all the crippled and those unable to care for themselves. The buildings will also be equipped with special bath slabs, upon which crippled children may be bathed comfortably and without danger. A special system of heating will be installed.

Two cottages are also planned for the inmates who are of a higher grade of mental development. A dining and an industrial room will be provided in the basement of these cottages. The dormitories will be flooded with light and air through maximum window spaces on three sides. The construction will conform to the strictest rules of fireproofing. For the nurses, investigators, and teachers a small attractive dormitory will be provided. There will also be a house for the medical staff.

At Sea View Hospital, the Commissioner says, the problem is entirely different. That hospital was opened in 1913 with a capacity of 1,000 beds. It is composed of unusually costly pavilions, constructed primarily for bed patients, for which the construction cost per bed is nearly $4,000. The new plans contemplate doubling the capacity of the hospital in order that it may be possible to give immediate care to the large number of tuberculosis patients, many of whom are now obliged to wait for weeks before a vacancy can be found.

The 1,000 additional beds are to be provided in twenty-one open cottages of fireproof construction, with forty-eight beds to a cottage. These cottages will furnish accommodations for 400 additional women patients and 600 additional men patients. There will also be a group-building for men, with a dispensary, industrial rooms, billiard and recreation rooms, and a general lounging room. There will also be a big dining hall receiving 600 men, which will be so constructed that all the tables can be run out into an adjoining room, and the hall used for entertainments.

The plans for both Randall's Island and Sea View Hospital have been entirely completed and have been approved by all the necessary official bodies, except the Board of Estimate.

ARRIVALS IN LENOX.

Mme. Grouitch to Speak in the Interest of Serbia.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 27.—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick gave a luncheon at the mansion in Stockbridge this afternoon, entertaining in honor of Mme. Grouitch of Serbia, who is a guest of Miss Emily Tuckerman. Mr. and Mrs. Sedgwick's guests included Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Miss Emily Tuckerman, Mrs. Arthur Tracy Cabot of Boston, Bishop Atwood of Arizona, Miss Caroline T. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence B. Stoddard, Professor Henry W. Farnum, and Edwin T. Rice. Mme. Grouitch will speak on Serbia at the home of Miss Tuckerman tomorrow afternoon.

Miss Anna B. Shaw was hostess at luncheon at the Lenox Club yesterday.

Charles S. Choate has gone to Boston after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate.

Miss Gertrude S. Heckscher has returned to Lenox and is with Mrs. Edwards Spencer, after having visited with Mr. and Mrs. Carl A. de Gersdorff in Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Garrett, Jr., are with the Misses Helen J. and Marie O. Kobbe in Stockbridge.

Miss Eleanor Weld Betton of New York and Miss Margaret Norton of Cambridge are guests of Miss Emily Tuckerman at the Old Place in Stockbridge.

United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts will arrive at Great Barrington tomorrow.

Miss Dorothea De Wolfe Tracy of Lakewood, N. J., is visiting with Colonel and Mrs. Henry S. Kearney at Hotel Aspinwall.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis R. Appleton motored up from Ipswich to visit with Charles Lanier at Allen Winden.

'RED HEAD LEAGUE' FORMED.

First Reunion Held in Indianapolis, Five States Represented.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 27.—Four hundred "red heads" from Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan, and Illinois held their first annual reunion here today and organized the Red Head League of America. The next reunion will be held here in August, 1917, the league decided.

Leon Louis of Anderson, Ind., was elected Supreme President. The only requirement for membership in the league is that one must have red hair.

Tourists From Cuba.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Havana on the steamship Morro Castle were:

Anthony Ernery, Mr. and Mrs. J. Anton, Herbert Beatty, Mrs. Eladia Betancourt, Manuel Diaz, Mr. and Mrs. E. Gronlier, Mr. and Mrs. J. Garcia, J. Hunter, Miss Jeanette Hamill, Miss Anna Hamill, Miss Barbara Marx, James Thompson, George Tenney, Mr. and Mrs. A. Vidal, E. Wilkinson.

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MALTED MILK

Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form. For infants, invalids and growing children. Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body. Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged. More nutritious than tea, coffee, etc. Instantly prepared. Requires no cooking. Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price

NEWPORT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Mrs. Whitney Gives Private View of Her Art Exhibition.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 27.—Mrs. Gertrude V. Whitney will have her sculpture exhibition at the Art Association of Newport from tomorrow to Sept. 5. It was seen this afternoon by a few people. In addition to the sculpture Mrs. Whitney will also show paintings, etchings, and drawings by American and foreign artists from her collection.

Mrs. Franck Taylor Evans, who will have charge of the doll table at the fair for the benefit of St. Joseph's Church building fund, has received a beautiful collection of dolls, donated by Mrs. Emery, wife of Rear Admiral William H. Emery; Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Mrs. Marsden J. Perry, Mrs. Thomas A. Lawton, Mrs. Charles Barnes, Mrs. I. Goodwin Hobbs, Miss Edith Wetmore, Mrs. William S. Sims, Mrs. Frederick P. Garrettson, Mrs. Roderick Terry, and a large doll bride dressed by Mrs. Evans Sewall.

At the annual meeting of the Newport Reading Room these officers were elected: Senator George Peabody Wetmore, President; Pemberton H. Powel, Treasurer; Roland King, Secretary; Harry J. Knapp, M. D., Chairman; Charles Frederick Hoffman and Walker Smith, Executive Committee; Maximilian Agassiz, Henry A. C. Taylor, Roland King, and Dr. Knapp, Governing Committee.

Governor and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman were guests of honor at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan tonight which marked the birthday anniversary tomorrow of Governor Whitman, who on Aug. 28 of last year said: "This is my forty-seventh birthday, and the last one. I am going to be 47 years old hereafter. I am going to have no more birthdays." Mr. and Mrs. Duncan have arranged to remain at Bonnie Crest until November.

Dinners were given tonight by Mr. and Mrs. James F. D. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, and the Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano.

Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Jr., and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave luncheons today.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson entertained a dinner company at Mrs. Wilson's farm in Middletown tonight.

Members of the invitation lawn tennis tournament recently held at the Newport Casino, consisting of Craig Biddle, Charles E. Sands, Williams P. Burden, George D. Widener, J. Gordon Douglas, Milton S. Barger, and Maurice Roche, have been thanked for their excellent work by the Board of Governors of the Newport Casino.

Mrs. Mayo, wife of the Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, Admiral Henry T. Mayo, has returned to Washington.

Mrs. Palmer, wife of Rear Admiral Leigh C. Palmer, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, has closed her season and returned to Washington.

Mrs. Evans Sewell has returned from Bar Harbor, joining her mother, Mrs. Robley D. Evans.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney, Miss Flora Payne Whitney, and Miss Barbara Whitney, are leaving Newport tomorrow for their place at Raquette Lake for the medical staff.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Potter and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Seligman of New York, Lieut. Commander A. Steyton, U. S. N., and Miss Hickey of Washington were registered at the Casino yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Felipe Yturbe of Washington entertained a luncheon company at Hill Top Inn today in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Jerome N. Bonaparte of Washington, who are occupying Pine Croft.

The schooner yacht Kerin, Vice Commodore Maximilian Agassiz, of the Eastern Yacht Club, is in harbor.

Colonel Charles Hayden of New York and Boston has sailed on the steam yacht Wacondah for Marblehead.

Commodore Henry Walters, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Harriman, and Miss Miriam Harriman sailed for New York today in the steam yacht Narada.

Jay Coogan is arranging details for the improvement of Whitehall, on Catherine Street, the property of his mother, Mrs. James J. Coogan of New York.

Mrs. Richard H. Townsend of Washington, who is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Peter G. Gerry, at Warwick Neck, arrive here for a visit this week.

Mrs. Caperton and Miss Marguerite Caperton, wife and daughter of Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, have planned to remain till November.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Pell, Jr., will not return to Tuxedo Park until early October.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pierrepont H. Gilbert have arranged to continue their Newport residence until late Fall.

Mrs. Walter A. Edwards entertained a dinner company tonight, the guests being Commander and Mrs. Charles F. Preston, Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Franck Taylor Evans, Commander and Mrs. David F. Sellers, and Lieutenant and Mrs. William D Kilduff.

ASTORS VISIT BAR HARBOR.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie Also Stop at Maine Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 27.—Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, who spent three days here this week on their yacht Noma, have returned to Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie and Miss Carnegie, who are cruising on the yacht Surf, left today for Novia Scotia.

Mrs. William H. Force gave a dinner at the country club this week preceding the weekly dance. Harold Sewell was the host at a dinner also. Mrs. W. Lanier Washington of New York, accompanied by her sister, Miss Brennan and her brother, Albert Brennan of Louisville, Ky., are here for the rest of the season.

Miss Price Collier gave a luncheon at the Tea Cup Inn today, entertaining a party of fourteen.

Miss Ruth Twombly is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri at their cottage.

Mrs. Josika Herscig and Mrs. Armour Ferguson will return to New York on Thursday, having spent three weeks here.

Mrs. John B. Thayer is visiting Mrs. Thomas Dewitt Cuyler at her cottage. Mr. and Mrs. John Aspegren gave a dinner at the Dutch cottage last evening. Mrs. W. A. Taylor will give a dinner on Wednesday. Mrs. H. J. Luce gave a luncheon on Friday afternoon at the Tea Cup Inn.

BATTLE MEMORIAL IN PARK.

Fifteen Thousand Gather on Anniversary of Long Island Fight.

More than 15,000 persons gathered about the music stand in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, yesterday and took part in the celebration of the one hundred and fortieth anniversary of the battle of Long Island. Controller William A. Prendergast, Park Commissioner Raymond V. Ingersoll, Arthur M. Howe, editor of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, and Charles A. Ditmas, President of the Kings County Historical Society, made addresses.

Delegations of most of the fraternal and historical societies of the borough were present. A special program of patriotic music was rendered by a band led by Director Giovanni Conterno. A patriotic fantasia, entitled "The Battle of Long Island," written by Mr. Conterno for the occasion, was loudly applauded by the audience. The proceedings were interrupted for a time by a heavy shower, which compelled the crowd to seek shelter. After the rain ceased about half the audience returned and remained until the close.

WANTED

In order to save lives and limbs of children, a small amount of blood from any child or adult who has had infantile paralysis. It can be taken by a needle puncture. Expenses of volunteers will be paid and those in need will be recompensed. Apply any day, including Sunday, at 2:15 P. M., to the doctor representing the New York State Board of Health at 116 East 63d Street, Manhattan.

WAR TRAGEDIES PUT INTO PRINTED FORM

Sufferers in Russian Provinces Occupied by Germans Send 100,000 Letters Here.

TOUCHING APPEALS FOR AID

Death of a Father or Mother Told in Two Words Under Pressure of Brevity Censorship.

More than 100,000 letters have been received by the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society within two weeks from families in the provinces occupied by the German Army in Russia and Poland. The letters are forwarded by the society to relatives of the writers in America, in accordance with arrangements made with the German Government by Isidore Hershfield, who recently visited Germany for that purpose. The plan has just begun to produce results, and a consignment of more than 35,000 messages was received on Saturday, the society announced yesterday.

Before Mr. Hershfield's understanding with the German authorities no mail from the occupied provinces reached America. Even now the writers are confined to a form message giving only the barest information, but these brief notes are the only news from home which many of the friends here have received since the beginning of the war. Occasionally a careless censor overlooks a slight digression from the formula and permits a more personal touch to slip through.

The society has had cards printed for distribution in the provinces, defining the nature of the information which is permitted to pass and leaving a space for writing opposite. Most of the messages are written on these cards. The writers are allowed to give their names and addresses, to say whether they are sick or well, whether any member of the family has died during the course of the war, and whether financial aid is needed. Unless the letter is addressed directly to the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society it is not permitted to pass.

With these limitations there is small room for much that is personal, but it is often easy to read between the lines and imagine the circumstances of the writers. The officials of the society have discovered some particularly pathetic cases, although it is difficult for one who looks through the letters to see anything but tragedy in any of them. They are nearly all pressing appeals for aid, with sentences of two or three words telling of the death of a father or mother or sister, but no opportunity to tell how or where.

Occasionally there is a bit of unconscious humor. One letter from Warsaw began with a message in the saddest of tones as follows: "We are in a very critical situation and need money, and we accordingly ask you and your honored society to deliver this letter to our relative in America." The address, obviously copied from a letter heard, was then given as "North Station Sale and Commission Stables, 103 and 105 Beverly Street, Horses of every description always on hand, Boston, Massachusetts."

There is no humor in the letter inclosed, which reads: "My dear father-and-mother-in-law we ask you very much to send this money as we are in a very critical position. We send you most heartfelt greetings. Dear parents-in-law, all I can tell you is that I have not heard from my husband and I pray to God that he is well."

The writer is not allowed to say whether her husband is fighting or where she believes him to be.

Another letter was addressed to M. Hessler, 147 Beaubien Street, Ladies' Furnishings, Detroit. It contained an appeal from a wife for her husband to send money immediately, but without a word of explanation of her plight.

Another, postmarked Goworowa, and addressed to Solomon Ginsberg, Rochester, N. Y., read:

"We received a few days ago 50 marks which you sent, but it is highly necessary that you send us a greater amount of money, as Leiser is sick and has been sick the whole winter."

Not a line as to the nature or seriousness of the illness is permitted, and the recipient must guess for himself whether it is a bullet wound or tuberculosis which threatens his relative's life. Occasionally a writer attempts to exceed the limits of permitted information, and the letter is then usually received with half the page clipped off, often mangling it so that what is left is unintelligible.

The letters come on all sorts of paper, as the Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society's forms are copied abroad, where the paper shortage is more stringent than here, and as a result yellow, blue, and pink envelopes of varying quality are used.

As the society's plan has gradually become known it has brought about many odd postal arrangements. One woman who lived in Lodz left the city when the Germans entered, and fled to the interior of Russia, while her husband remained behind. She now writes to him through the society in New York. Letters have been received by the society for many South American countries, and even the British colonies in South Africa have sent to New York thousands of letters to be forwarded to the occupied provinces.

The extent of these clearing-house operations has made necessary a large staff of clerks, and many of them must be language experts to decipher the addresses. In its operation the society's bureau resembles in some degree the dead letter office, as half the addresses are wrong, and search must be made to discover the person for whom the misdirected message is intended. Through its branches in the leading cities the society is able usually to have its agents make a careful search, and a house-to-house canvass is frequently resorted to. No distinction is made between Jew and Gentile in forwarding the letters, and as many Gentile letters as Jewish are received.

Agents usually are compelled to make their relations with the people they serve intensely personal, as frequently they are compelled to undertake the task of conveying information about the death of relatives, which could be given in no other way. The offices of the society at 229 East Broadway have been thronged daily with inquirers since the letters from home first began to arrive. The society, through its President, Leon Sanders, has sent to Secretary Lansing a set of resolutions commending the work of the diplomatic corps in assisting the arrangement.

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Rotterdam by way of Falmouth on the Holland-America liner Ryndam were:

Miss Anna M. Alcorn, Arthur Brentano, Miss May Brewer, F. H. Chatfield, Edward Higgins, United States Consul at Stuttgart; Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Langley, E. A. Lillie, Miss V. Mercer, Dr. H. S. Paxton, J. E. Morger, A. F. Phillips, W. S. Skipwith, Mrs. S. Straight, Mr. and Mrs. Albert F. Stern, Charles H. Russell, Jr., Third Secretary of the United States Embassy at Berlin; J. C. Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. O. Loeb, Captain J. W. Kempf, the Rev. John A. Huygen, W. E. Hegner, George Fahy, Clarence Butler, Dr. William W. Keith, William Hoffman, and the Rev. John Raucher.

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GOLFERS PLAY FOR CUPS.

Men and Women at Greenbrier in Tournaments.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Aug. 27.—Mayor James H. Preston of Baltimore arrived today to join his family. Other arrivals were Paul Barrow Watson of Boston, Mrs. William Prescott Hunt, Jr., of Chicago, and Raymond H. Pilson, Jr., of Washington.

At the Casino yesterday there were driving, approaching and putting contests for golfers, silver cups having been offered by Mrs. John Herndon French, George Smith, Mrs. Raymond Pilson, Mrs. Edmond Henderson, and J. Howard Slocum. In the driving contest John Herndon French, Jr., drove 295 yards, and Hugh Charles Sicard of New York 288 yards. Miss Mercer French won the ladies' cup, driving 231 yards; Miss Marion Strobel following with 226 yards. In the approaching contest Thomas Paine of Atlanta won the men's cup, making it in 6, and Miss Katharine McFadon of Chicago won the ladies', in 6. In putting, John Herndon French, Jr., and Miss Eleanor Lawrence of New York won the prizes.

A most interesting tennis tournament has been running for the last week consisting of mixed doubles, men's singles, and men's open doubles. Among some of the participants were James Osborne, Jr., Miss Francis Clark, Gwendolyn King, Herbert Olds, Noel Symons, and Robert Fields. In the mixed doubles Ned White and Miss Gwendolyn King played against Wymond Cabell, and Miss Marion Strobel and won, 9—7 and 6—4.

In the men's open doubles Richard Wilmer and Ned White won against Robert Fields and Frederick Seggerman, 6—1, 7—5. In the men's singles Richard Wilmer won against John French, Jr., with a score of 6—2, 6—4.

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Weld gave a luncheon yesterday in the Greenbrier dining room. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. William Bumstead, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. John Grant, Miss Josephine McClure, Judge and Mrs. William Brawley, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Frost, Mrs. John A. Churchill, and Miss Eleanor Weir.

ASK $1,000,000 FOR RABBIS.

Commission Reports Need of an Initial Reserve Pension Fund.

An initial reserve pension fund of $1,000,000 for the benefit of the accredited rabbis serving congregations in the United States, is recommended in a report made public yesterday by the Special Commission on Superannuated Ministers' Fund, which was appointed in 1915 by the Central Conference of American Rabbis. This commission, of which the Rev. Dr. Joseph Stolz of Chicago is Chairman, was appointed to act with a similar commission of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. The report, in part:

"There are approximately 600 accredited rabbis serving congregations in the United States and twenty-five professors serving in theological seminaries and Yeshibahs. It is likely that, after the European war, learned and worthy colleagues will come to this country whose congregations have been completely wiped out by the devastations of war."

In the hope that all the Jewish congregations and seminaries may unite in the collection of this initial reserve fund and adopt some feasible plan of self-taxation, the report continues:

"This initial reserve fund will be necessary for accrued liabilities of the rabbis of the present and succeeding generation who, otherwise, could not become participants in the benefits of a plan which ought to insure every rabbi and theological professor a minimum pension for himself, or his widow, or his minor orphan."

The report advises that the name of the commission be changed to the Commission on Synagogue Pension Fund.

SYMPATHY FOR EX-CONVICT.

Fugitive, Betrayed by Former Cellmate, to be Returned to Indiana.

Edward J. Lee, the escaped convict from Indiana, whose former cellmate, Edward Hogan, gave him up to a detective on Saturday when Lee's money ran out and he could no longer buy drinks for Hogan, spent yesterday in a cell in the Tombs, resigned to returning to the prison at Michigan City, Ind., where he spent twelve years for forgery. He made no effort to send out any communication asking for aid, saying that he had no friend to whom he could appeal, and no one volunteered assistance.

Lee's case was much discussed at Police Headquarters. Plain clothes detectives, pictured in numerous plays and short stories as persons who delight in getting ex-convicts back into prison, expressed the deepest sympathy for the man who had gone to work and was earning a living honestly when his former cellmate recognized him.

Information of Lee's detection has been forwarded to the Indiana authorities. In a few days an Indiana detective is expected here to take him back.

WANTS ALL TO BEAR ARMS.

Security League Finds Sentiment for Universal Service.

The National Security League, which favors universal military service, issued a statement yesterday saying:

"The real opposition to obligatory training and service is very limited. It has been shown that wherever serious thought has been given to the subject sentiment is generally favorable to the principle. A positive expression of opinion is often held in reserve on account of a lack of thorough understanding of the principle of universal service, but expressions of disapproval are rare."

The league says that the movement in favor of universal training seems to be growing rapidly throughout the country, and adds that a number of important organizations have already gone on record as favorable to it. The statement says further:

"The results already achieved in awakening sentiment for universal service greatly encourage the officials of the National Security League in the continuance of its campaign for the ultimate acceptance by the country of this necessary system of national defense."

FOUR DROWN NEAR CITY.

Rockaway and Brighton Beaches Each Furnish One Victim.

Four persons were drowned yesterday in nearby waters. While bathing off Rockaway Point in the afternoon Oswald Walker, 19 years old, of 848 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, dived from the end of a friend's motor boat at some distance from the shore. He was seen to be in distress, but before aid could reach him he had gone down for the last time. The body was not recovered.

Terence Loyans, 37 years old, of 527 West Thirty-ninth Street, Manhattan, fell from a motor boat off Edgewater, N. J. His body was not recovered. He leaves a wife and six children.

While bathing off the Parkway Baths at Brighton Beach, John Schmitt, 21 years old, of 406 Dill Place, Brooklyn, swam beyond a party of friends. He was seized with cramps and had gone down before aid could reach him. His body was brought ashore by swimmers who had seen his signals for help. A pulmotor from the Coney Island Hospital failed to revive him.

Rubin Cohen, 17 years old, of 705 East Ninth Street, Manhattan, and three companions were rowing in Newark Bay yesterday afternoon and, when in midstream, Cohen jumped overboard for a swim. He was taken with cramp and sank. When he came up David Blatt of 209 Seventh Street jumped in and seized Cohen. Blatt was being pulled down by Cohen and had to kick himself free, and Cohen was drowned, and his body was not recovered.

Lightning Causes $100,000 Damage.

MIDDLETOWN, Aug. 27.—Damage estimated today at more than $100,000 was caused by fires started by lightning in various parts of Orange County during a severe electrical storm last night.

GERMAN POTATOES HIGHER.

Schedule of Wholesale Prices Shows Advance Is Probable.

German housewives will have to pay more for potatoes during the twelve-month period just beginning than they did during the past year, if the maximum wholesale prices fixed by the Government and reported in the Berlin press may be taken as an indication of what the retail rates are likely to be. The new wholesale prices are considerably higher than those of last year, when the farmers complained bitterly because most of them were obliged to sell their crop of potatoes at about 45 cents a bushel.

The new wholesale prices, which are based on a metric ton, or 2,200 pounds, are given as follows: Aug. 1 to Aug. 10, $1.17 a bushel; Aug. 11 to Aug. 20, $1.03; Aug. 21 to Aug. 31, 91 cents; Sept. 1 to Sept. 10, 78; Sept. 1 to Sept. 20, 65; Sept. 21 to Sept. 30, 58; Oct 1 to Feb. 15, 1917, 52; Feb. 16 to Aug. 15, 1917, 65.

The fixing of retail rates is to be left to the municipalities, according to the announcement, which seems to indicate that Adolph von Batocki, the "Food Dictator," does not intend to make such a broad use of his power as was at first expected. Last year, with the wholesale prices for potatoes lower, on an average, the retail rates in Berlin ran from 1½ to 1¾ cents a pound, or from 75 cents to 90 cents a bushel.

Although recent cable reports on the outcome of the new harvest in Germany have been exceedingly optimistic, some anxiety has been expressed about the result of the potato crop.

The Vossiche Zeitung of Aug. 2 complains that several districts of Berlin are overstocked with potatoes. Not only are last season's potatoes in the hands of the dealers going bad, but in the suburb of Lichtenberg alone there are 100 freight cars full of new potatoes which will probably follow suit. The authorities, says the Deutsche Tageszeitung, the agrarian paper, are considering what is to be done with this superfluity and wish to spread the joyful news into every little farm in Germany that the prohibition of pig-feeding with potatoes has been removed.

The Association of German Potato Dealers has telegraphed to Herr Batocki, saying "tremendous quantities of potatoes are spoiled and are being spoiled. The only remedy is to sell them for what they will fetch."

PICKPOCKETS AID KIRSH.

Raise $2,500 for His Defense on White Slavery Charge.

The "Pickpocket Trust" held a meeting Friday night in a house in Rivington Street and subscribed $2,500 for the defense of "Sam the Peddler," or Samuel Kirsh, who is under indictment on charges of white slavery, according to a statement by Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith last night. Mr. Smith said his detectives had learned of the meeting and knew where it was held. He said about 30 persons, most of them with police records as pickpockets, attended.

The reason for their desire to defend Kirsh, and if possible bail him out until his trial, Mr. Smith was told was this alleged connection with one of the most notorious pickpockets of the city. This man was said to be related to Kirsh, and to have been at times indirectly connected with him in his white slave traffic. The pickpocket in question, Mr. Smith said, was in Chicago when Kirsh was arrested, and sent to his New York associates the name of a Chicago saloonkeeper who, he said, would aid them at any time in future if they would help now in gaining Kirsh's liberty.

Mr. Smith said he expected new white slave indictments today.

SUNDAY SPORT AT SING SING

Baseball and Picnics Outside the Walls Mark Day of Rest.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 27.—There was an eleven-inning game of baseball in the prison yard this afternoon, between a team from the Mutual Welfare League and "the Stock Exchange team," which is made up of bankers, clerks, and others who are serving time in Sing Sing. About 1,500 inmates of the prison witnessed the game, which was won by the Mutual Welfare League team, 3 to 2.

Following a custom adopted about a month ago, the "road gang" of the prison, to the number of about thirty, went picnicking this afternoon along the Briarcliffe Road. They were taken there in an auto truck and enjoyed themselves at baseball and other games. This Sunday afternoon picnicking is permitted to the road gang, because they work on Saturday afternoons, while the men at the prison have a half holiday.

Lightning Hits Same Place Twice.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, Aug. 27.—The theory that lightning never strikes twice in the same place was again demonstrated as false last night, when lightning struck two large barns on the farm of Norman Clearwater at Accord, Ulster County. They were burned to the ground. Barns occupying the same site were destroyed by fire caused by lightning twenty-eight years ago.

Says Italians Shelled a Church.

BERLIN, Aug. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"The ancient basilica of Parenzo, an Austrian seaport in Istria, has been shelled by Italian naval forces during the last week, although it displays the usual international protective signs, which are perceptible from a long distance," says the Overseas News Agency. "No military objects are near the basilica. The Austrian press refers to this as proof of the Italians' destructive mania."

Henry Nachman.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 27.—Henry Nachman, formerly head of the firm of G. H. Nachman & Co., and associated with the Enterprise Fuel Company, died from heart disease early this morning at Mount Holly Inn, near here. He was in his seventy-ninth year and was a veteran of the Confederate Army, with which he served during the entire civil war.

Obituary Notes.

OSGOOD HARRIS SHEPARD, for many years in business in Albany, N. Y., died on Saturday at his home in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., in his sixty-sixth year.

Dr. WARREN FISHER GAY, a surgeon of Boston, died on Saturday morning at his home there, in his fifty-first year. He had been connected with the Boston Dispensary, the Carney Hospital, the Massachusetts General and Massachusetts Women's Hospitals, and the St. Elizabeth Hospital.

Mrs. S. JUDELSON, whose husband is Hebrew chaplain of Clinton Prison, Dannemora, N. Y., died on Friday at the Physicians' Hospital, in Plattsburg, N. Y.

Mrs. MARY A. BYRNE, mother of Lieut. Col. John J. Byrne of the Ninth Coast Defense Company, N. G. N. Y., died on Saturday at her home, 246 West Seventy-first Street, in her seventy-sixth year.

LUHR EGGERS, formerly associated in politics with William Barnes, and at one time clerk of Watervliet, N. Y., died on Saturday at his home in that place.

JOSEPH W. SCHMENGER, a retired manufacturing jeweler here, died at his home in New Canaan, Conn., in his sixty-first year.

SANTIAGO SMITHERS, a retired importer and exporter, widely known here and in Mexico, died at his home, 425 West 144th Street, in his seventy-fourth year.

AUGUSTUS S. BEDELL, formerly a real estate dealer in Flatbush, Brooklyn, died at his home in Freeport, L. I., in his fifty-eighth year.

Mrs. CATHERINE E. BETTS of East Orange, widow of James E. Betts, an artist, died on Saturday in a Newark hospital.

Mrs. MARY H. WRIGHT, widow of Professor John H. Wright, of Harvard University, died on Saturday at her home in Cambridge, Mass.

BENJAMIN F. STAGE, a salesman, died on Saturday at his home, 13 North Seventh Avenue, Mount Vernon.

PETER SKIVINGTON, a retired engineer, and a native of Roscommon, Ireland, died on Saturday at the home of his son, 214 Guernsey Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-first year.

FREDERICK MOWERSON, associated with his father in the meat commission business, died on Saturday at his home in Tenafly, N. J., in his thirty-seventh year.

Mrs. ANNA AMELIA KERSWILL, widow of John Kerswill, died at her daughter's home, 494 East Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ELIZABETH A. REYBER died at her home, 17 Third Street, Brooklyn.

NEWS OF DEATH DELAYED.

Military Funeral for Chichester, Who Died in McAllen Texas.

George H. Chichester, First Sergeant of Company H, Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and an architect here for more than six years, with offices at 30 East Forty-second Street, died in McAllen, Texas, from dysentery last Tuesday. He lived at 802 West 181st Street, and the first news of his death reached his family through the newspapers two days after he died, when they read of his regimental funeral at the border. On the afternoon of the same day word came from McAllen, notifying his wife that he was dead.

Previous to that she had received a night letter from him saying that he was ill, and later a telegram came from Colonel Fisk saying that he was in a serious condition. On confirmation of sergeant Chichester's death his body was sent for, and arrived here last night. There will be a military funeral at 2 o'clock this afternoon from his late home, and the interment will take place in Woodlawn Cemetery. Officers of the Seventh Regiment Depot Corps will take charge of the burial, which will be attended by members of the Veterans of the Seventh Regiment.

Sergeant Chichester was born in Brooklyn, and was a graduate of Columbia University. He was a member of the West Side and New York Golf Clubs and leaves a wife and one son. He was in his thirty-eighth year.

KIDNAPPED FOR THIRD TIME.

Baby Whitgreave Whisked Away in a Taxi by Her Father.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Beverly Whitgreave, 18 months old, great-granddaughter of Colonel James Mulligan, was kidnapped today and whirled away in a yellow taxicab while her mother stood helpless. It was the baby's third experience of being kidnapped. The first time she was taken by her father, the second time by her mother, and the last time by her father again.

The father obtained possession of the child under the eyes of his mother, Mrs. A. M. Whitgreave of 4,631 Lake Park Avenue, where he has lived since he and his wife separated several months ago and she went to live with her father, Timothy McCarthy of 1,150 East Forty-seventh Street. When Mr. and Mrs. Whitgreave separated the Court of Domestic Relations gave the baby to the mother. Shortly after that the father seized the child and took her to the home of his mother. On Sunday, Aug. 21, Mrs. Kathryn Whitgreave, baby Beverly's mother, came to the home of the child's grandmother and took possession of her baby.

There is a suspicion that the father and baby are on their way South, and Birmingham, Ala., is being especially watched. The father had threatened to take the baby to Mississippi. The father has influential friends in the South, and if he can get into Mississippi with the child it may be difficult for the mother to regain possession.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

ADLER.—Aug. 23, Lying-In Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Adler, a daughter.

LAMKAY.—Aug. 20, 194 Lee Av., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. R. Lamkay, a daughter.

ROTHENBERG.—Aug. 24, 126 Claremont Av., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Rothenberg, a daughter.

ROTHSCHILD.—Aug. 24, Lloyd's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Rothschild, a daughter.

Engaged

SOLOMON—FRED.—Mrs. Mary Fred announces the engagement of her daughter Augusta to Mr. Abraham Solomon.

SPEKTORSKY — WITTY.— Mr. and Mrs. Henry Witty, 495 West End Av., announce the betrothal of their daughter, Sibyl, to George Spektorsky, also of New York.

BERNSTEIN—SIMON.—Anna Simon to Bernard Bernstein.

CLAYTON—SELIG.—Ida Selig to Lou Clayton.

COHEN—WEINBERG.—Regina Weinberg to Samuel Cohen.

DE GROAT—KUTSCHER.—Anita Kutscher to H. Nelson De Groat.

DIMOND—BAUM.—Lillian Baum to Emil Dimond.

GROSSMANN—HIRSCHBERG.—Rose Hirschberg to Julius Grossmann.

HAAS—ROSENBERG.—Carolyn G. Haas to Jack Rosenberg.

HILLELSON—LYON.—Mildred Lyon to Irving H. Hillelson.

LUEDDEKE—FLYNN.—Agnes C. Flynn to Edward Lueddeke.

ROSENBERG—PLAUT.—Sadye Plaut to Edward Rosenberg.

SHAPIRO—TUCK.—Jeannette E. Tuck to Dr. Benjamin H. Shapiro.

STEIN—GOLDBERGER.—Rose Goldberger to Irving Stein.

TOMBERG—FEINBERG.—Saedie Feinberg to Aaron Tomberg.

WOLF—STAHL.—Madeline Stahl to Elmer C. Wolf.

Married

COE—PROUT.—Aug. 24, Alice B. Prout to James H. Coe.

GREENWALD—JAY.—Aug. 20, Nettie Jay to Max Greenwald.

GROSSMER—GLUCK.—Aug. 22, Rose Gluck to Gavel Grossmer.

HANF—KOEPKE.—Aug. 21, Marie Koepke to Menzel Hanf.

KATZENSTEIN—RESCH.—

MERKLE HAS WHIRLWIND DEBUT AS ROBINS RAVAGE MATTY'S REDS

MERKLE SHINES IN BROOKLYN UNIFORM

Giants' Lost Veteran Materially Aids Robins to Suppress Audacious Reds.

EVEN BREAK ON SERIES

In Two Prolific Innings the League Leaders Bat Out Ten Runs and Final Score Is 13 to 6.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27.—Playing his first game as a Dodger, Fred Merkle, until yesterday a member of the Giant aggregation, today helped Robbie's men to feast on the offerings of three Red hurlers, with the result that when the tired athletes called it a day the men from Kings Borough had amassed a total of seventeen safe blows, good for thirteen runs, as against eleven hits and six runs for the local forces.

Merkle's début caused Robinson to heave a great sigh of relief. Fred was up six times, slashed out two hits, walked once, drove in one run, and scored two himself. In the field he was a whirlwind, accepting twelve chances without a wobble, and put up the fielding feature of the day when he made a flying leap and tagged out the fleet-footed Neale in the sixth inning.

Today's victory for the Superbas made it fifty-fifty on the series and marked the last appearance of the league leaders on Redland Field this season. As the players were preparing to leave the grounds they received a rousing sendoff from the fans, who wished them luck in their endeavor to land the National League banner.

Three Red Pitchers Assailed.

Moseley, Schulz, and Knetzer were the three Red slabmen who sought to make it three out of four for Matty's cellar champions, but the way Robbie's men were hitting that old ball today it would have taken an Alexander to suppress the batting furore of Wheat, Stengel, and the rest of the Dodger horde.

Two innings stand out more prominently than the others, and these are the third and fifth. In the former stanza four hits and a base on balls gave the Robins four runs. In the fifth, five hits, two bases on balls, a hit batsman, and a sacrifice fly gave Robbie's crew six tallies.

With one run to their credit and still one run behind the locals, the Dodgers opened up in the third, and before the last man had been retired in that round enough runs had been scored to win the contest. The first tally came in the second inning, as the result of singles by Wheat, Myers, and Olson.

Mowrey started the big third round with a single to right. Stengel sent him to third with a two-base drive to left. Merkle walked. With the bases full, Wheat singled to right, scoring Mowrey and Stengel, and took second on the throw-in. Cutshaw singled to left, scoring Merkle and Wheat.

Wheat opened fifth with a single to centre. Cutshaw did likewise. Myers popped to Knetzer. Olson got an infield single, and the bases were full. Knetzer forced in a run when he walked Meyers. Then he hit Smith, and another run came across. Mowrey walked, and the third tally came in. Stengel singled to left, and Meyers and Hickman, the latter running for Smith, scored. Merkle singled, and Mowrey went to third. Wheat's sacrifice was the second time in the inning filed to Roush, and Mowrey scored. Cutshaw wound it up by flying out to Roush.

Close Foray with Two in Seventh.

A single by Getz, who had replaced Mowrey, his steal of second, followed by a single by Merkle, and Griffith's error on Wheat's fly, gave the Dodgers their last duo of runs in the seventh.

The Reds started off with a two-run lead, singles by McKechnie and Griffith and Chase's double giving them a pair of tallies in the opening round. Singles by Clark and Hobbs, an out, and a sacrifice fly by Groh, batting for Schulz, gave the locals another in the fourth.

Appleton took up the batting duties for Robbie's men in the fifth, and the Reds scored three runs. McKechnie singled, and was forced by Roush. Chase was safe when Myers dropped his liner, Roush taking second. Griffith got an infield hit, and the bases were full. Appleton forced in a run when he walked Clarke. Louden forced Clarke and Chase scored. Fisher, batting for Hobbs, got an infield hit, and Griffith scored the last Red tally of the game.

The score:

BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mowrey,3b	3	2	2	1	1
Getz,3b	2	1	2	0	0
Stengel,rf	4	1	2	1	0
Merkle,1b	5	2	2	11	0
Wheat,lf	4	3	3	2	0
Cutshaw,2b	5	1	1	0	2
Myers,cf	4	0	2	1	0
Olson,ss	4	1	2	3	2
Meyers,c	4	1	0	5	0
Smith,[b]	2	0	0	1	0
Appleton,p	2	0	0	1	1
a-Hickman	0	0	0	0	0
Total	41	13	17	27	13

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Neale,lf	3	0	0	6	0
McK'nie,3b	5	1	3	1	2
Roush,cf	5	1	1	3	0
Chase,1b	5	2	1	9	0
Griffith,rf	4	1	2	4	0
Wingo,c	1	0	0	2	0
Clarke,c	2	1	1	1	0
Louden,2b	4	0	0	3	3
Hobbs,ss	2	0	1	0	1
Fisher,ss	2	0	0	1	1
Mozeley,p	1	0	0	0	1
Schulz,p	0	0	0	0	0
Knetzer,p	2	0	0	1	1
bGroh	1	0	0	0	0
Total	38	6	11	27	8

a-Ran for Smith in the fourth inning.
b-Batted for Schulz in fourth inning.
Errors—Myers, Griffith.

Brooklyn	0	1	4	0	6	0	2	0	0	—13
Cincinnati	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	—6

Two-base hits—Chase, Stengel. Three-base hit—Fisher. Stolen bases—Mowrey, Getz. Sacrifice hits—Myers, Olson. Sacrifice flies—Groh, Wheat. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Cincinnati, 7. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Appleton, 1; off Mozeley, 1; off Knetzer, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Smith, 7 hits, 3 runs in four innings; off Appleton, 4 hits, no runs in five innings; off Mozeley, 5 hits, 4 runs in two innings, (none out in third;) off Schulz, 3 hits, one run in two innings; off Knetzer, 9 hits, 6 runs in five innings. Hit by pitcher—By Knetzer, (Smith.) Struck out—By Smith, 1; by Appleton, 2; by Schulz, 2; by Knetzer, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Providence-Montreal game postponed; rain.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Buffalo	65	51	.560
Providence	62	51	.549
Baltimore	60	55	.522
Toronto	58	54	.518
Montreal	57	54	.514
Richmond	54	59	.478
Rochester	51	60	.459
Newark	46	69	.400

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Buffalo.
Richmond at Toronto.
Baltimore at Montreal.
Providence at Rochester.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 6; New Orleans, 3.
(First game.)
New Orleans, 2; Atlanta, 1.
(Second game.)
Little Rock, 8; Memphis, 0.
(First game.)
Memphis, 3; Little Rock, 0.
(Second game; five innings, darkness.)
Chattanooga, 2; Nashville, 0.
(First game; seven innings, agreement.
Chattanooga, 5; Nashville, 0.
(Second game; seven innings, agreement.)
Birmingham, 4; Mobile, 2.

New York State League.

Utica, 3; Wilkes-Barre, 2.

Eastern League.

New London, 8; Bridgeport, 1.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3.30 P.M. N.Y. Americans vs. Detroit. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Cleveland, 5; New York, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 13; Cincinnati, 6.
Chicago, 5; Boston, 1.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
(Game postponed; rain.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	70	49	.588
Detroit	67	56	.545
Chicago	66	56	.541
New York	65	56	.537
St. Louis	66	57	.537
Cleveland	66	57	.537
Washington	57	61	.483
Philadelphia	26	91	.222

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	70	43	.619
Boston	65	43	.602
Philadelphia	65	48	.575
New York	54	57	.486
Pittsburgh	52	60	.464
St. Louis	54	65	.454
Chicago	53	66	.445
Cincinnati	45	76	.372

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.
Cleveland at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Boston at Pittsburgh.
(Two games.)
Philadelphia at Chicago.

YANKS GO WEST—BEATEN.

Play One-Day Date in Cleveland and Lose, 5 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 27.—The Yanks dropped from third place to a tie with St. Louis and Cleveland for fourth position today, when the Indians were led to a 5 to 1 victory by Otis Lambeth, whose twisters puzzled Donovan's men. Ten thousand fans braved threatening weather and turned out for the contest.

Fohl went through with his advertised pitching selection in the choice of Lambeth. Donovan, pitching Russell as advertised, made a good selection—for five innings. The Yankee twirler allowed only two hits in that time, but in the sixth session the Indians mixed four hits with a base on balls, the combination being good for four runs. They pounded out another in the seventh, and then Slim Love came in and south-pawed his way through a scoreless inning—the eighth.

Until the ninth the Yanks had been able to get only two hits. In the final session they bunched a double, a single, and an infield out to get their only run. Lambeth allowed only four hits. He used only a few fast balls, relying mainly on his fast-breaking curve and a change of pace.

Graney, Wambsgans, and Chapman started for Cleveland. In the fourth Peckinpaugh caught a fast one full on the nose, and it looked like a sure triple, but Graney speared it with his gloved hand.

In the sixth Russell cracked another one of Lambeth's offerings on the seam, but it was in turn snared by Wamby. In the seventh, with Peck on second, Pipp on first, and none gone, a critical moment in the game, Chapman nipped the Yanks' chances when his fast fielding of Oldring's slow one caught Rube at first by inches, following which Lambeth pitched himself out of the hole.

New York lost a promising chance to score in the first, when, with one gone, High walked and Peck beat out a slow one to Wamby; but Pipp fanned and Oldring forced Peck, closing the chapter.

From that time through the fifth the Yanks didn't see first. With one out in the sixth Magee walked, but died stealing. In the eighth Alexander walked, but was forced.

The Indians had men on bases in the second, fourth, and fifth, but couldn't push one over. The score:

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	4	1	1	2	0
Turner,3b	3	1	2	3	2
Speaker,cf	2	1	0	3	0
Roth,rf	3	1	1	2	0
Wambs's,ss	3	1	1	3	2
Gandil,1b	3	0	1	7	0
Chapman,2b	2	0	1	1	3
O'Neill,c	3	0	0	1	1
Lambeth,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	27	5	8	27	9

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Magee,cf	3	0	0	3	0
High,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Peck'gh,ss	3	0	2	4	2
Pipp,1b	3	1	1	10	0
Oldring,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Mullen,2b	4	0	0	1	3
Aragon,3b	4	0	0	0	1
Alexander,c	2	0	0	1	0
Russell,p	2	0	0	0	3
Love,p	0	0	0	0	0
a-Nunamaker	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	1	4	*23	14

*Wambsgans out, hit by batted ball.
a-Batted for Russell in eighth inning.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	..	—5
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Peckinpaugh, Wambsgans, Graney, Pipp. Stolen base—Turner. Sacrifice hits—Wambsgans, Chapman. Left on bases—Cleveland, 4; New York, 6. Bases on balls—Off Lambeth, 4; off Russell, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Lambeth, 4 hits 1 run in 9 innings; off Russell, 8 hits 5 runs in 7 innings; off Love, none in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Russell, 1. Struck out—By Lambeth, 5; by Russell, 2. Wild pitch—Russell. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin.

CARTER FOOLS THE BRAVES.

His Shoots Prove Puzzling and Cubs Win by Score of 5 to 1.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Kirk Carter pitched in fine form today, while Chicago batted Barnes and Ragan opportunely and won the final game of the series from Boston by 5 to 1. The visitors were saved from a shut-out when Konetchy's double, following Snodgrass's single, scored a run in the ninth inning. Carter received fine support, Knabe and Wortman making several great plays.

Just before the Boston club left Chicago it was announced that Larry Chappelle, the outfielder whom President Comiskey of the Chicago White Sox bought from Milwaukee several years ago for $18,000, and who was sent back to the minors, had been purchased by the Braves from the Columbus club of the American Association. Chappelle will report to Stallings in Pittsburgh Tuesday.

Manager Callahan of the Pittsburgh Nationals was a spectator at the game today, but said he did not come to talk about a trade for Zimmerman. The score:

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zelder,3b	4	1	3	0	2
Flack,rf	1	0	1	1	0
Mann,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Saier,1b	4	0	0	16	0
Kelly,cf	4	0	0	0	0
Elliott,c	4	1	1	5	1
Knabe,2b	4	1	2	2	7
Wortman,ss	4	1	2	1	6
Carter,p	3	1	1	0	1
Total	32	5	11	27	17

BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ville,ss	4	0	0	1	3
Snodgr's,cf	3	1	2	2	1
Connolly,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Mage,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Kon'chy,1b	4	0	2	12	0
Smith,3b	4	0	0	3	3
Egan,2b	3	0	0	0	2
Black'rn,c	2	0	1	1	2
a-Bailey	1	0	0	0	0
Tragesser,c	0	0	0	2	1
Barnes,p	1	0	0	0	2
Ragan,p	0	0	0	0	1
bWilhoit	1	0	0	0	0
Reulbach,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	1	5	24	15

a-Batted for Blackburn in eighth inning.
b-Batted for Ragan in eighth inning.
Error—Snodgrass.

Chicago	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	—5	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Wortman, Konetchy. Sacrifice hits—Flack, Connolly. Double play—Wortman, Knabe and Saier. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Boston, 5. First base on error—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Barnes, 1; off Carter, 1; off Ragan, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Barnes, 6 hits and 3 runs in 4 innings; off Ragan, 4 hits and 2 runs in 3 innings; off Reulbach, 1 hit and no runs in 1 inning; off Carter, 5 hits and 1 run in 9 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Carter. (Ragan.) Struck out—By Carter, 5; by Ragan, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Harrison.

TENNIS TITLE PLAY WILL BEGIN TODAY

Johnston and Griffin Defend Doubles Championship—First Round of Singles On.

Important Matches Today.

10 A. M.—Willis E. Davis of California, national clay court champion, versus Joseph J. Armstrong of Philadelphia, runner-up in the Longwood singles. Court No. 3.

11:30 A. M.—Karl H. Behr of New York, fourth in the national ranking, versus Conrad B. Doyle of Washington, runner-up for the clay court title. Court No. 1.

2 P. M.—Hachishiro Mikami of Tokio versus William J. Clothier of Philadelphia, former national champion. Court No. 4.

3:30 P. M.—Challenge round for national doubles championship—William M. Johnston, San Francisco, and Clarence J. Griffin, Los Angeles, champions, versus Maurice E. McLoughlin and Ward Dawson, Los Angeles, challengers. Court No. 2.

When the national tennis championships begin today on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, the feature attraction will be the challenge round doubles, in which the titleholders, William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin, will defend against the challengers, Maurice E. McLoughlin and Ward Dawson, who won the right to play for the championship by defeating the Eastern champions, George M. Church and Willis E. Davis, in the final of the preliminary doubles at Chicago. This match promises a keen battle of the courts, and it will be doubly interesting from the fact that it will be the first competitive play of McLoughlin in the East. The moot question of whether he has recovered the form which made him invincible in years gone by will in a measure be settled by this match.

To win the preliminary doubles against such a strong team as Davis and Church, who were confidently expected to be the challengers against the champions, after the excellent play at Longwood, was a feat of high merit. It presages a hard battle if the present titleholders are to retain their honors. Johnston and Griffin, however, are favorites for the contest on the basis of their play during the season and the memory of the contest a year ago, when they defeated Maurice E. McLoughlin and Thomas C. Bundy.

In some of the doubles play the champions this season there has been erratic work, but this was partly because there were few contenders who could press them to their full ability. Twice the champions have been vanquished, once in an exhibition at the Crescent Athletic Club, and again at Newport, but this has not caused any loss of faith in their ability. Of the opposing pair, McLoughlin is an uncertain quantity, while Dawson is the noted for great strength in his game. It may be, however, that Dawson has rounded into better form than he displayed in the Longwood singles, when he was vanquished in a five-set encounter. At that time endurance was lacking.

The first round of the singles, which will start this morning, offers a number of good matches, chief among which is the meeting of Willis E. Davis, national clay court champion, and Karl H. Behr, strong of Philadelphia. It was the latter who vanquished Ichiya Kumagae and Clarence J. Griffin in the Longwood tournament, only to be defeated by William M. Johnston in the final round. Davis is one of the most spectacular players of the Coast group, and when his game is going right he is a match for the best. In Armstrong he will be pitted against a baseliner who comes to the forecourt only when there is favorable opportunity. Steadiness is one of Armstrong's biggest assets, his chop drives being well placed and elusive.

The temperamental Karl H. Behr will also get into action on one of the exhibition courts, his match being against Conrad B. Doyle of Washington, who was runner-up to Davis for the clay court championship. Behr has played infrequently in the tournaments this season, and there is little basis for fixing the quality of his game. If Behr is playing with as much skill as last year he will be a formidable factor in the early rounds.

The one other singles match on the exhibition courts will bring together the Japanese player, Hachishiro Mikami, and a former national champion, William J. Clothier of Philadelphia.

Nearly all of the first-round matches will be completed today, and in most of the cases it appears as if the favorites would come through without meeting stern opposition.

The schedule for the day follows:

10 A. M.

Players.	Court Number.
Philip VanDeventer vs. C. Stanley Rogers.	13
J. T. Allen vs. Dr. William Rosenbaum.	11
C. G. Plimpton vs. Count Otto Salm.	8
Walter Roberts vs. Arthur E. Copeland.	12
Arthur S. Cragin vs. Richard S. Maynard.	14
Ralph L. Baggs vs. B. W. Stair.	15
L. Gwynne French vs. George V. Mead.	16
Harold D. Harvey vs. George McKearin.	17
J. C. Neely, Jr., vs. E. R. McCormick.	6
Irving Riker vs. B. L. Phillips.	10
Elliott Ellis, Binnen vs. George S. King.	9
Lloyd Hartol vs. C. G. Burrows.	19
Louis Oshman vs. Dr. H. R. Mixsell.	7
J. J. Armstrong vs. Willis Davis.	3
William D. Bourne vs. R. G. VanVliet.	20
Spencer Palmer vs. Walter L. Pate.	24
Robert F. Nathan, Jr., vs. C. W. MacMullen.	21
Francis T. Hunter vs. Arthur H. Coffey, Jr.	5
David McClure vs. R. Mason Kirkland.	22
Arthur D. Sweet vs. Ernest F. Thomas, Jr.	23
Roland von Maur vs. Frank A. Fall.	10

10 O'CLOCK.

J. B. Adoue, Jr., v. S. H. Voshell.
Wallace F. Johnson v. Harry Seymour.
J. Wallace Ade v. Charles S. Grand.
William P. Burden v. Reginald A. Cook.
Henry S. Parker v. Paul W. Gibbons.
L. E. Mahan v. J. S. Pfaffman.
Olin J. Sweet v. F. P. Prelinghuysen.
Dr. B. F. Drake v. Cedric A. Major.
Leonard W. Knox v. R. S. Little.
C. Drummond Jones v. Bernon S. Prentice.
A. W. Macpherson v. Fred C. Inman.
Leonard Beckman v. Irvin C. Wright.
Henry C. Harrison v. N. W. Niles.
T. R. Pell v. Edmund W. Peaslee.
Kenneth Hawks v. Robert C. Rand.
Eugene Warren v. Charles Chambers.
C. A. Walker, Jr., v. Greayer Clover.
Abraham Bassford, Jr., v. Richard Stevens.
James Weber v. Harold Randolph.
E. P. Larned v. Donald McCord.

11:30 O'CLOCK.

	Court No.
C. B. Doyle v. Karl H. Behr.	1

2 P. M.

A. H. Man, Jr., v. H. Van Dyke Johns.	23
T. B. Plimpton v. W. Morrill Hall.	12
Charles M. Bull, Jr., v. William Rand 3d.	21
Douglas S. Watters v. R. A. Holden, Jr.	6
C. L. Johnston, Jr., v. G. A. L. Dionne.	22
H. Mikami v. William J. Clothier.	4
Rihard Harte v. Sydney Thayer, Jr.	11
Ludlow Van Deventer v. Robert Le Roy.	14
R. N. Williams 2d v. Jerry Weber.	6
Roland Roberts v. Craig Biddle.	7
Ed J. Fixman v. W. M. Washburn.	15
Dean Mathey v. Clarence C. Peil.	16
W. T. Tilden, Jr., v. Harold Throckmorton	18
James S. O'Neals, Jr., v. F. B. Alexander.	20
George M. Church v. Herbert Chase.	17
Danforth Geer, Jr., v. I. Kumagae.	10
R. Lindley Murray v. Alfred S. Dabney.	9
George W. Wightman v. James S. Cushman	18

Pitches Two Shutouts in One Day.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 27.—Arthur Johnson pitched two seven-inning games today for the Chattanooga Southern Association team, and held Nashville scoreless in both contests, besides getting two hits in five times at bat. The scores were 2 to 0 and 5 to 0.

Always Say—
BURKE'S GUINNESS
Bottled by—E. & J. Burke

Comment on Current Events in Sports

Church as a Title Contender.

By only one avenue of reasoning is it possible to pierce the maze of uncertainty which surrounds the playing of the national tennis championship in singles on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills this week. The clearer vision comes by considering physical fitness for the tournament as a dominating feature of the play this season, and on this basis there is better foundation for comparison between the foremost men than the standard of skill alone. In point of skill there is admittedly an evenness which is puzzling and therefore the tournament will probably turn on the question of condition.

With this in mind an alignment of the men is secured which appears to place George M. Church in the leading position on a pre-tournament forecast. Of course, McLoughlin still remains the x in the equation, for there is no method of determining either his skill or his condition, except in the slight degree that is afforded by practice matches. Among the others, however, Church stands out as the superior when the two factors of skill and condition are considered. His game this season is the strongest that he has ever played and his physical fitness is almost perfection. Such a combination of forces will undoubtedly prove of tremendous strength in this tournament.

Few tennis men, although tennis is a game which requires sustained exertion, give serious consideration to the subject of training. Most of them believe confidently that they are in training, but few follow rules which would be set were the men under the care of a competent trainer. Church is one of the exceptions. As a track athlete at Princeton he learned the full value of strict training and in his tennis career he has followed closely the tutelage of his college days. The result is that he is trained to the minute for the championship both as to physique and skill. He is not overplayed, as may be charged against some of the other men who have been mentioned prominently with regard to the singles title.

Where some of the Californian group have been playing in every tournament since they first came East, Church has judged his tournament play as related to his fitness and he has competed just enough to bring himself to the top of his skill, and his best condition, for the supreme test of the courts. Many are prone to consider Church as lacking in physique to withstand such hard play as is demanded this week, maintaining that his game, which is now strictly Californian, will sap his power. However, his tournament work thus far has failed to show any perceptible weakness.

The New Jersey player is in the thick of the struggle for the crown drawn for in his second round match will face the Japanese, Ichiya Kumagae. This should produce a sharp contest, but with Church's game very similar to that of Robert Lindley Murray, who has twice beaten the Oriental, he ought to have no difficulty in passing this rival. Against volleying close in at the net Kumagae has shown weakness and this will undoubtedly be Church's place of attack. In the third round Church will probably have an easy match, but in the fourth round, should he get that far, will compete against either Frederick B. Alexander or Maurice E. McLoughlin, and should success again attend him he may either play Robert Lindley Murray or Karl H. Behr. A victory here would probably bring the semi-final, probably against William M. Johnston, the present title holder. This is a hard schedule, but Church believes in his ability without being overconfident, and his skill on the courts, backed by physical fitness, may carry him through to success.

There is a strong suspicion that Johnston has had too much tennis—in other words that he is overtrained. He tired rapidly in the last set against Kumagae at Newport and he barred the Southampton singles, presumably because he realized his lack of condition. Richard Norris Williams, 2d, is also in the position of being far from fit, a strained ankle causing his supporters much worry. Many have practically abandoned the thought that Williams will succeed to the title for this reason. This leaves Church to the forefront, with McLoughlin the doubtful quantity.

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Saratoga's Splendid Meeting.

Everything has been conducive to making the Saratoga racing season, which closed on Saturday, the most successful ever held at the Spa. Old horsemen, whose imaginations are frequently more vivid than their memories, are often wont to wag their heads and say that the races or the crowds are not what they used to be. These two statements will no longer hold water if the meeting just closed is taken as criterion, because, according to the officials of the association, the crowds in the past were never as large, even in the so-termed palmy days, as they have been during the last month.

From a strictly racing standpoint the sport at the Spa could not have been otherwise than of the best, as the class of thoroughbreds seen there represented the finest from all sections of the continent. The champions of Kentucky raced against the fleetest that the East and Canada have produced in the various age divisions, the equaling of track records at almost every distance was a common occurrence.

The crop of two-year-olds, both American and foreign bred, seen at Saratoga has been particularly impressive, and their running qualities have compared most favorably with those that raced before the sport was stopped in this State. The splendid performances of Campfire, which has won many of the important stakes for two-year-olds, including the Hopeful, run on Saturday, stamps this juvenile as the best at his age in recent years. The young son of Olambala has the blood of champions in his veins and is always willing to give the best when called upon.

Some remarkable performances have also been seen in the three-year-old division, in which is included that of August Belmont's Friar Rock, the winner of the Saratoga Cup at a mile and three-quarters, the longest race of the season. This colt has given many evidences of his speed, but has never shown to such advantage as in his race with Roamer and The Finn. The only disappointing feature about the Saratoga Cup race was the fact that there were only three starters where there should have been at least ten or twelve. This small field unfortunately shows the trend of present-day training methods, which apparently is to breed and train sprinters, sacrificing everything for speed, forgetting that one of the greatest essentials for a thoroughbred—endurance—can only be obtained by the aid of these long distance races.

No better evidence of the healthy condition of racing was given at Saratoga than by the wonderful prices paid for yearlings. At every sale which took place in the paddock before the races, sometimes two a week, there was the keenest competition for the best lots, prices apparently being no object if the breeding and appearance of the yearling suited the fancy of the purchaser. Including the foreign importations, nearly 200 horses have been bought in the last six weeks by either of the struggling stands or by owners who have felt the necessity of increasing their stables by the infusion of new and young blood.

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Saturday's Track Meets.

No better tonic could have been prescribed for the athletes of the New York A. C., who since 1910 have been weak in senior track competition, than their victory in the senior championships of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union on Saturday. For six years the athletic doctors of the Mercury Foot organization have been unsuccessful in diagnosing the ailment of their track team, or, if they did discover its weaknesses, in finding a remedy. But with the coming of the 1916 outdoor season they seemed to have analyzed their needs. They drew together a band of young collegians to be added to their regular club stars, the result being the complete rout of the Irish-American A. C. on Saturday.

This victory is just what the New York A. C. needed to make it a factor in the coming senior national championships at Newark. It will instill in the Mercury Foot athletes the confidence they appear to have lacked in previous years. It will convince them that they have the necessary strength to become national title holders; it will make them less afraid of the I. A. A. C.

Yet, while the path of the N. Y. A. C. seems exceedingly rosy now that they have won both the junior and senior Metropolitan championships on track and field, a glance ahead will show that there is trouble in store for them. A perusal of the summaries of the three tryout meets for the national sports held Saturday at Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago will leave no doubt on this score.

In the Central Association championships, designated as tryouts for the nationals, the Chicago A. A. uncovered a team that, if brought East in its entirety, will be sure to bid strongly for national honors. In the New England championships the Boston A. A. turned out a combination of performers that seems equally as strong as that of the Chicago A. A. There were few brilliant performers in the Middle Atlantic sports, but they indicated that Ted Meredith at least is ready for the nationals.

The Chicagoans showed exceptional strength in the track contests, but a decided lack of strength in the field events, although young Landers, a schoolboy sensation, pole-vaulted 12 feet 7⅝ inches and Pogue broad-jumped 22 feet 8¾ inches. In the sprints Ward made himself stand out as a contender for the national championship by going 100 yards in 9 4-5 seconds.

The outstanding feature of the New England championships is the return to form of Marc Wright, holder of the world's record in the pole vault, who, after nearly two years of inactivity, cleared the bar at 12 feet 5 inches.

Everything considered, however, there may be a big change in form and prospects in the next two weeks. In the meantime Alvah Meyer may come back; Hannes Kolehmainen may be at his best; Matt McGrath may be back in the game, and the Irish-American A. C. may once more get the national honors.

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Golf Scores.

In the recent Shawnee open tournament Gil Nicholls of Great Neck took 305 strokes, and in a trade golf association event at the Hackensack links a golfer who shall be mercifully nameless used up only 298 strokes. The difference between the score of the professional and the amateur might be explained by the fact that the Hackensack links is very much easier than the Shawnee course, and consequently it is little wonder that the trade golfer required seven strokes less than the former metropolitan open champion. It might also be pertinent to state that Nicholls made his strokes cover four rounds of the links and last over two days' play, while the amateur in question used up all his strokes in a single round of the links on a very hot afternoon.

This brings up the question, "What's in a score?" The 298 score was amassed by very hard work in some four hours, but the possessor, although not intensely proud of his handiwork, was at least vastly amused by his own performance on the links. He was playing a game, and he enjoyed it. It can be definitely stated that Nicholls' prominent Mr. would not enjoy getting that score of 305. His glances when he missed short putt after short putt were incendiary, and if looks could wither, the Shawnee fair green would now be as brown as a pancake. Certainly Nicholls did not enjoy himself, yet he was playing the same game that the duffer was at, only in a much more successful manner.

No doubt the score is of importance in golf, but there are other things to be taken into consideration, including the man who made it and the course over which it was gathered. Three hundred and five is not a worse score than 298, for the best professional in the country might have taken it in four rounds over a stiff course, and 298 strokes is not always a cause for weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth, for the worst player in the world may have enjoyed himself hugely in compiling it in a single round over the easiest course at his disposal.

In the recent invitation tournament of the National Golf Links of America there were two former national amateur golf champions over the hundred mark in the sixth sixteen in company with Howard E. Shaw, Secretary of the U. S. G. A., and a low-handicap man on every other course in the country. These men were not particularly disgruntled, for they were playing over the National links, the hardest test of golf that this country affords, and as the millennium toward which golf is ever progressing? Shall it be when the national open champion takes a round of 134 over a stiff course with the utmost enjoyment, or when a duffer who reports a 78 shall not shrink back in horror at the question, "On which hole?" but shall step forward smilingly and answer, "On the short fifth"?

WOODMERE DOUBLES CLOSE

Miss Wagner and A. J. Ostendorf Take Mixed Final in Straight Sets.

Miss Marie Wagner and A. J. Ostendorf yesterday scored an easy tennis triumph over Miss Margaret Grove and Harry Steipkampf in the final round of the mixed doubles tournament of the Woodmere Club, on the courts at Woodmere, L. I. Miss Wagner and Mr. Ostendorf won in straight sets, 6—2, 6—2. At every stage of the contest the superiority of the victors was in evidence. They outplayed Miss Grove, holder of the Hudson River championship, and Mr. Steinkampf three to one, and in both sets maintained a pace that was much too severe for their rivals. The summaries:

MIXED DOUBLES.—Second Round—Miss Margaret Grove and Harry Steinkampf defeated Miss Elchold and Dr. William Rosenbaum, 6—3, 6—3.
Semi-Final Round—Miss Marie Wagner and A. J. Ostendorf defeated Mrs. R. A. Pope and Mr. Ackerland, 6—4, 6—3; Miss Margaret Grove and Harry Steinkampf defeated Miss Elsa Rayser and B. M. Phillips, 8—6, 6—4.
Final Round—Miss Marie Wagner and A. J. Ostendorf defeated Miss Margaret Grove and Harry Steinkampf, 6—2, 6—2.

Hayes and Burdick Tennis Victors.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 27.—Walter Hayes and Ralph Burdick of Chicago won the Missouri Valley tennis championship in doubles today on the courts of the Kansas City Athletic Club, defeating Dix Teachener and Walter Newell of Kansas City, 7—5, 6—4, 6—2.

KAUFF'S CLOUT WINS GAME.

Fourth-Inning Home Run Gives Giants' Exhibition Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 27.—Kauff's home run in the fourth inning

YACHT RACES FOR MANHASSET BAY CUP TO START TODAY

FORMIDABLE CRAFT TO TACKLE NAHMA

But Owners Think Sloop Will Retain Manhasset Bay Cup in Races Starting Today.

BOSTON CHALLENGERS FAST

Speed Shown by Hayseed and Nutmeg on Saturday Increases Respect for Bay State Boats.

The first race of the series for the Manhasset Bay Cup, constituting the crowning event of the yachting season, will be sailed today. The challengers from the rugged shores of Massachusetts Bay are fit and ready, having had their final polishings at City Island, and two of them, Hayseed and Nutmeg, having already given local skippers a somewhat disconcerting taste of their mettle.

Boston's fleet of challengers, which were towed to these waters during last week, coming by way of the Cape Cod Canal, consists of C. B. & B. S. Wheelock's Britomart, the original challenger, representing the Corinthian Yacht Club of Marblehead; Charles Francis Adams's Ahmeek, which represents the Quincy Yacht Club; Commodore Allen C. Jones's Nutmeg, representing the Boston Yacht Club; Charles P. Curtis's Ellen, representing the Eastern Yacht Club; John J. Martin's Wasaka, (Josephine,) representing the South Boston Yacht Club, and winner of the cup last year on Lake Michigan; George Lee's Bernice, representing the Manchester Yacht Club; H. L. Bowden's Hayseed, winner in the New Rochelle regatta on Saturday, representing the Gloucester Yacht Club, and Vernon F. West's Sayonara, representing the Portland (Me.) Yacht Club.

Depend on Speedy Quartet.

The defender in chief will be the Nahma, owned by Hanan and Childs and built especially for the defense of the cup, which is in the custody of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club of Greenwich, Conn. She will be assisted by the Joyant, registered in the name of C. B. Mallory and representing the Larchmont Yacht Club in the cup races; J. W. and E. P. Alker's Aleda, (Olympian,) which will represent the donor of the cup, the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, and George B. Granberry's Anita, which will represent the New Rochelle Yacht Club.

Commodore Childs and Addison G. Hanan are feeling rather well satisfied with the result of the interclub series of races in which the yachts which are now here have been participating. They have been beating one another in those races in a fashion which shows that Nahma will assuredly have a fair chance against any of them, basing their conclusions on the trial yacht for the fleet, the Josephine, with which Mr. Hanan won the cup on Lake Michigan last year and which is now called the Wasaka. While the latter has been consistently beaten, she has not had the advantage of a Hanan at the tiller, nor of a man who ranks with him as an expert sailor of yachts.

Of the challengers, Ellen won the Quincy cup in the series of races held for that trophy. Nutmeg, which is owned by Commodore Jones of the Boston Yacht Club, and now leading in the race for the Lipton cup, had been supposed to be the boat which would beat all the fleet in light weather. At the Corinthian Club races on Aug. 12, however, Commodore Wheelock's Britomart beat Nutmeg in a drifting match, with winds so light that a lot of the yachts could not sail the courses. These last two are admittedly light-weather boats, and nothing else.

Ellen has proven better in moderate winds, but it takes a gale for Charles Francis Adams's Ahmeek—hailed in the Spring as a sure winner of the Manhasset Bay trophy—to show anything like good sailing qualities, and Josephine for Wasaka has been so near her then as to afford a good indication on Ahmeek's possible performances in September weather on the Sound.

New Sail Plan for Bernice.

John Alden has made an entirely new sail plan for the Bernice, which has not performed up to expectations. William Gardner, at the end of the New York Yacht Club cruise, went direct to Marblehead, and provided a new sail plan for the Hayseed.

Wasaka, it is claimed, under her new rig, is not at all the boat she was when Hanan won the cup with her. Her new rig has once been changed because the measurer of the Eastern Yacht Club declared her jib was too large, and it had to be cut down to fit the class. Now Bowdoin B. Crowninshield, the yacht designer, has perfected a new sail plan for the Wasaka, which, he hopes, will restore the speed she once had as the Josephine, as it now takes a gale to make her show anything worth while against the other P boats.

Nahma has shown so well in all sorts of weather on the Sound that there is very little fear among the members of the Indian Harbor club but that she will be able to hold her own despite the fact that the new Marconi rig has just been removed and the old rigging put in its stead.

Both Joyant and Aleda will be ready to represent two of the Sound clubs in the races, and the former, which has once beaten Nahma, is certain to make a fine showing in case of rough weather, in which yachtsmen also believe Aleda will show to better advantage. The Messrs. Alker have been at work on the latter boat constantly to try and get this—the one-time Olympian, which the Josephine defeated—to do better than she did when on the Great Lakes, as the champion of her class.

Anita, owned by George Granberry and recently racing in the handicap classes, has been put in trim for the cup races and will represent the New Rochelle Yacht Club.

RANI LEADS ARROWS AGAIN.

Sails Five-Mile Course at Greenwich in 1:22:35—Wabisi Also Wins.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 27.—Rani, owned by Clifford D. Mallory, added another victory today to its laurels of the yachting season by winning the race of Arrow Class craft over the Indian Harbor Yacht Club's five-mile course. In the Indian Harbor one-design class Richard Outwater's Wabisi was the first to cross the line. The summaries:

ARROW CLASS.

Start, 11:20.

Yacht and owner.	Finish. H.M.S.
Rani, Clifford D. Mallory	12:42:55
Snapper, John D. Chapman	12:44:39
Hawk, Ralph E. Sieven	12:44:35
Bubble, N. T. Bailey	12:46:00
Jack o' Lantern, Com. L. H. Dyer	12:48:30

ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 11:25.

Wabisi, Richard Outwater	12:57:15
Hiuheehee, John W. Lewis	12:57:35
Salony, M. N. Whittlesey	12:58:30
Minnehaha, J. F. Duryea	1:01:30
Osseo, Dr. L. M. Hurd	1:01:30
Wahnetta, Walter A. Hughes	1:02:35
Yaqui, Francis H. Page. (did not finish.)	
Hiuheehee was disqualified.	

Petition for Three-Mile Walk.

Secretary Frederick W. Rubien of the Amateur Athletic Union has received a petition signed by forty prominent walkers of this vicinity who favor changing the one-mile national junior walk to a three-mile walk, to conform with the senior program.

PONTIAC FIRST TO FINISH.

Leads Fleet in Ocean Race, But Loses Prize as Result of Protest.

The keelstop Pontiac, one of the yachts enrolled in the handicap class and owned by W. H. Bowes, crossed the finish line off New Rochelle in the 203-mile ocean race from Seagate last night at 9:45:30. She had covered the distance in 35 hours, 35 minutes, 30 seconds, which is at an average speed of 5.5 knots. Although the Pontiac was the first to finish of the eight yachts that started from the Atlantic Yacht Club at 10:10 aSturday morning, she did not win the prize offered by Commodore Petersen, who promoted the race, because the committee at a meeting on Friday night sustained the protest of the owners of the other yachts that she is not a cruiser. She will, however, receive a special prize.

Commodore Petersen's flagship, the Florence, said to be the largest power yacht in thes waters, convoyed the racers almost to Montauk Point. Fleet Captain Alvah Nickerson, who, with John R. Brophy and Samuel L. Finlay of the Regatta Committee and E. B. Havens, was a guest of the Commodore, said upon the arrival at New Rochelle last night that from the start until dark on Saturday the yachts had a good breeze from the southeast, which enabled them to lay their courses down the south shore of Long Island.

At 5:30, when the Florence was one mile west of Shinnecock, the sloop Pontiac was the leader, but Daniel Bacon's schooner Seafarer, the second yacht at that time, was apparently overhauling the sloop. The Florence anchored for the night in Fort Pond Bay. When she entered the Sound in the morning bound for New Rochelle the Seafarer, which had apparently come through Plum Gut, was in mid-sound, well in the lead, with the Pontiac close under the Long Island shore, going fast in a good southwest breeze. Some of the other racers were seen astern, also hugging the same shore, probably to cheat the eastgoing tide. The Florence then proceeded directly to New Rochelle, arriving there at 6 o'clock last night.

The Pontiac, which measures 50 feet over all and has a 30-foot water line, was designed in 1905 by Hollis Burgess and built that year by Burgess & Packard at Salem, Mass. She has always been regarded as a racing sloop.

RACES ON JAMAICA BAY.

Large Fleet of Sailing and Power Craft in Good Sport.

One of the largest regattas ever held on Jamaica Bay was managed by the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club yesterday. There was an exceptionally large representation of power boats and a smart fleet of sailing craft. While the yachts were racing, the fleet was struck by a nasty squall from the west that caused many of the yachts to scamper for safety. A few of the sailing craft reported minor accidents, but no great damage was done.

E. Wilson's Clinco was the winner among the Jamaica Bay knockabouts, the most interesting class of sailboats that raced. In Class H, Clara May beat Alice, while Selfish scored a sailover prize.

The B cruisers, the most important power division, brought a good fleet to the line. The winner was Adele. In Class C, also cruisers, the first boat on corrected time was Chabot. The summary:

CABIN CRUISERS.

Start, 3:27. Course, 10 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Adele, R. A. Schnider	4:48:47	1:10:12
Susie A., C. Paulis	4:47:30	1:11:14
Herbo, C. H. O'Brien	4:49:00	1:17:22
Josephine II., H. Wertz	4:52:07	1:21:00
Rose Marie, C. Scherz	4:57:44	1:27:40
Zenobia II., H. W. Tibbs	5:01:21	1:34:21

CABIN CRUISERS—CLASS C.

Start, 3:29. Course, 10 Miles.

Chabot, A. G. Heyman	4:56:27	1:20:31
Edith, W. E. Chapman	4:58:11	1:24:14
Louise, A. C. Cooper	5:01:04	1:29:57
Whiteepee, W. Weinheim	5:06:02	1:34:57
Frances, H. Miller	5:22:09	1:41:41

HALF STANDING CABIN—CLASS F.

Start, 3:35. Course, 10 Miles.

Mary Jane, W. James	5:23:22	1:36:00
Elizabeth B., J. E. Brown	5:19:23	1:37:03
Marion, J. Lofflin	5:25:07	1:44:34

CLASS H POWER BOATS.

Start, 3:37. Course, 10 Miles.

Sunnyside, C. Hadley	5:06:53	1:29:53
Anna Lee, W. Weiner	Disabled.	
Gladys, Commodore Pabst	Disabled.	

CLASS I POWER BOATS.

Start, 3:39. Course, 10 Miles.

M. & A., L. Newman	5:27:36	1:32:39
Smarty II., L. Golly	5:24:00	1:34:49
Eagle, H. C. Ammarell	5:33:08	1:40:45
Comet, H. Sauer	5:24:56	1:42:30
Thelma, A. Zwelling	5:34:19	1:43:37

SPECIAL, CLASS I POWER BOATS.

Start, 3:39. Course, 10 Miles.

Florence, E. R. Diehn	5:35:18	1:52:32
Jem Hap, W. Hamilton	5:15:00	2:21:07
J. & R., J. Palmer	6:19:00	2:28.00

OPEN CABIN—CLASS M.

Start 3:12. Course, 10 Miles.

Rover, G. Ault	5:52:16	2:40:16
Alert, W. Dosher	5:50:07	2:38.07

TURTLES.

Start, 3:12. Course, 10 Miles.

Clz, H. Le Barre	Did not finish.
Clz, J. A. Case	Did not finish.

KNOCKABOUTS.

Start, 3:10. Course, 10 Miles.

Clinco, E. Wilson, Jr.	4:52:32	1:44:47
Cygnet, H. Abrams	5:02:45	1:45:25
Surprise, H. F. Simmons	5:17:33	2:07:33

OPEN CATS.

Start, 3:06. Course, 10 Miles.

Selfish, W. Smith	5:03:41 1:57:41

CATS—CLASS H.

Start, 3:08. Course, 10 Miles.

Clara May, W. Englich	5:00:40	1:50:48
Alice, J. H. Paterson	5:01:00	1:52:30

YACHTS ENCOUNTER SQUALL

Four Finish Within 25 Seconds in Star Class Race—Hydra Wins.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Aug. 27.—After encountering a heavy squall on the last lap in a triangular race over six miles in Manhasset Bay this afternoon, four of the ten yachts of the Star class that started in an interclub race finished within a period of 25 seconds. When the yachts got under way there was a stiff breeze from the south. Soon after the dark clouds appeared in the West the wind shifted to that direction and the contestants were making record time until the rain began to fall.

Hydra, Charles E. Hyde's champion Star of the year, nosed out George Corry's Little Dipper by 13 seconds. The latter was only three seconds ahead of Allan Walker's Little Bear. Nine seconds later Adler & O'Brien's Cania Minor followed. The Altair and Vete were withdrawn when the shower came and did not finish. The summaries:

INTERCLUB RACE—STAR CLASS.

Start, 3:20. Course, 6 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Hydra, Charles E. Hyde	4:47:12	1:27:12
Little Dipper, George Corry	4:47:25	1:27:25
Little Bear, Allan Walker	4:47:28	1:27:28
Cania Minor, Adler & O'Brien	4:47:37	1:27:37
Mira, C. L. Peets	4:51:26	1:31:26
Vera, G. W. Elder, Jr.	4:51:46	1:31:46
Aurora, E. N. Morgan	4:54:44	1:34:44
Banshee, N. Egerton	4:55:31	1:35:31
Altair, Willis & Stannard	Did not finish.	
Vete,	Did not finish.	

Expense of the Gridiron Game.

The average football spectator has little idea of the equipment necessary for a big 'Varsity football squad of forty men. Manager Lovett of the Penn eleven figured out that it costs approximately $235 per player before the kickoff occurs in the first game of the season. Seven hundred pairs of shoes and stockings of the most expensive sort, sweaters, jerseys, moleskins, to say nothing of several hundred footballs, are required in equipping a big team. Add to that the expense of keeping several men busy all Summer rolling the gridiron, raking it for small stones, rebedding it with fresh sod, and getting the field in general into first class condition for the opening. This upkeep continues throughout the entire football season, and if football players drew the salaries that the diamond stars in the big leagues receive, there would be no college football.

MACFARLANE BEATS LOVING IN MATCH

Hudson River Golf Pro Takes Measure of Quaker Ridge Home-Bred by 2 and 1.

Willie Macfarlane, golf professional of the Hudson River Country Club, journeyed to Lake Mahopac yesterday, and over the links of the Lake Mahopac Country Club defeated Elmer Loving of Quaker Ridge, 2 up and 1 to play, thereby depriving the home-bred professional of the larger share of the purse which was at stake upon the match. The Summer sun under which the contest was played did not deceive the canny Aberdeen Scot into expecting continuous warm weather, and in preparation for a long hard Winter, he decided to help himself to the winner's share of the prize money.

He played just well enough to win, with a 75 in the morning and a 79 in the afternoon, against a 76 for Loving in the morning and a 78 in the second round.

The Mahopac course received its first baptism of high-class, well-directed fire yesterday in the professional match, and it withstood the attack well. Although Macfarlane, in the morning round, was putting with a degree of success that verged on the magical; the par of the course was safe by four strokes, and bids fair to remain untouched for some time. The fair green is narrow and fast, and with both players getting great distance off the tees it was almost impossible to hold the balls on that particular portion of the ground which was carefully groomed for them.

Macfarlane went to the turn in 36 on the morning round, with 2 on the ninth hole, and was 2 up there on the Quaker Ridge pro. The inward journey was chiefly notable for a very large 7 that the Scot took on the fourteenth hole. He carries fourteen clubs in his bag, and he used every one of them on this hole to get up to the pin. Some he only took out of the bag, weighed them carefully and then replaced them to his sorrow, for the final selection turned out to be just the wrong club for the particular problem in hand. Even with this setback, however, the ability of his putter to send the ball into the cup from distant corners of the green stood him in such good stead that he maintained his lead of 2 up to the end of the round.

In the afternoon Loving started with a six-foot putt for a 2 on the first hole. Not to be outdone in clipping a figure from par, Macfarlane played the 483-yard second hole entirely by way of the rough, and then dropped a fifteen-foot putt for a 4 on a par 5 hole. As a matter of fact, the Hudson River pro. spent most of the afternoon wandering around in the rough, and the 79 that he took is a tribute to some remarkable recoveries, coupled with putting that led to the suspicion that he had an elastic string tied to his ball that pulled it into the cup. Loving was straighter, but he ran out of string, and the scorekeeper was no friend of his, or the cup moved whenever he putted; but the result was that he took a 78 and lost the thirty-six-hole match by 2 and 1, finishing even up on the afternoon round. Both players had the same medal score of 154 for the day. The cards were as follows:

Morning round, MacFarlane—									
Out	3	5	5	3	5	5	3	2	—36
In	4	3	5	5	7	4	5	3	3—39—75
Loving—									
Out	3	5	6	5	8	6	4	3	3—38
In	6	2	5	5	4	4	5	3	3—38—76
Afternoon round, Macfarlane—									
Out	4	4	6	5	5	4	3	3	—37
In	3	3	4	7	5	4	6	3	5—42—79
Loving—									
Out	2	5	6	4	4	6	4	3	—37
In	4	4	6	6	5	4	5	3	4—41—78

FLUSHING WINS BY A POINT.

Golfers Overwhelm Great Neck Team in Afternoon Four-Ball Matches.

By a single point the Flushing Golf Club team won the first installment of the annual home-and-home team match from the Great Neck golfers on the Flushing links yesterday, their overwhelming majority in the afternoon four-ball matches giving them the victory, 35 points to 34. The Flushing team was led by Gardiner White and the Great Neck contingent by Bernard Kalker. White won his match in the morning against C. Ziegler, but Kalker did not hole out as many niblick shots as usual, and lost two matches on the one round. This peculiar occurrence was due to the fact that the Flushing team was not recruited up to full strength, and five Great Neck players took on double assignments.

The professionals of each club also took a hand in the affair, Bill Nicholls of Great Neck defeating Bert Bartell of Flushing by 1 up. Nicholls has had a streak of high-class playing within the last few days. On Friday he broke the Oakland record with a 70, and on Saturday he set a new mark for the Wheatley Hills course with a round of 68. The matches were scored on the Nassau system, Great Neck winning the singles, 26—16, and Flushing the four-ball contests, 19—8, giving the Flushing golfers a one-point advantage for the day.

The summaries of the singles contests follow:

ÆLUSHING.		GREAT NECK.	
Bert Battell	0	Gil Nicholls	1
Gardiner White	3	C. Ziegler	0
C. F. Watt	0	C. Ziegler	0
R. H. Boyd	3	D. Rockwell	0
F. B. Porter	0	W. Watt	3
E. Wright	0	H. B. Martin	1
W. A. Mantell	0	T. A. Morrow	1
A. S. Chatfield	0	F. S. McKnight	0
R. Hammer	0	W. A. Gray	3
C. Nash	3	B. Walker	0
R. S. Lord	0	D. M. Buckley	3
R. B. Nickerson	3	W. Clifford	0
A. Weymouth	2	W. Clifford	0
C. H. Stevick	1	B. Kalker	0
C. A. Post	0	F. S. McKnight	1
C. J. Nesmith	0	Miller	tied 1
T. Martin	0	Frank Craven	1
D. Nash	0	D. Buckley	3
J. G. Schmelzer	0	J. Demerest	0
C. S. Rinehart	0	F. Camblig	3
H. L. Bennett	0	Mat Rock	3
Total	16	Total	23

STRONG SHATTERS RECORD.

Covers Woodmere Links in 69 Strokes in Four-Ball Match.

One lone Englishman, Herbert Strong of Inwood, more than held his own yesterday against three sons of Scotia on the Woodmere golf links, and set a new record of 69 for the course in a thirty-six-hole four-ball match, in which he was paired with Willie Robertson of Woodmere against Jock Hutchinson of Pittsburgh and Bob MacDonald of Buffalo. In the four-ball part of the play Strong was not so successful, for the home professional played as if he were determined that Scotland should win the day, even if it were necessary for him to desert his partner and to help his opponents. MacDonald and Hutchinson finished 2 up on each round.

Bob MacDonald was far from his usual form, and the contest resolved itself into a match between Strong and Hutchinson. The Pittsburgh professional tied the former record of 70 in the morning round, and was only four strokes higher in the afternoon. Strong took an 81 in the afternoon to balance his early 69, MacDonald was 81 and 83, and Robertson was 81 and 80.

Edward Clark Roque Champion.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 27.—Edward Clark of Springfield, Mass., has won the championship in the thirty-fifth annual tournament of the National Roque Association. He defeated all sixteen opponents in the final division. His brother, Harold Clark, last year's champion, finished second.

FOOTBALL BY ARC LIGHTS.

Harvard May Illuminate Stadium to Permit Late Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—The Harvard football system, already one of the most efficient sporting organizations in the college world, is calling upon science to make the work on the gridiron even more efficient. The Athletic Association is considering now lighting the Stadium so that the practice can be held at any time during the late afternoon or evening and thus do away with the inconvenience occasioned by early darkness, which seriously hampers the practice late in the Fall.

The preliminary estimate calls for lamps supplied with strong projectors. They will be placed, if the scheme is carried into effect, at the top of the Stadium, 90 feet above the ground and 200 feet from the centre of the field. It is estimated that the intensity of the lamps will aggregate approximately 3,000,000 candle power. They will be so arranged that the entire field of play will be lighted well enough to play upon, while the air will be illuminated as high as the top of the Stadium, so that punting and forward passing can be done with ease.

The need of some method of lighting the stadium for football is very great this year, for late October games threaten to extend into the dark hours of the night. Those who follow the Harvard team regularly will remember the games played late in October two years ago, especially the Harvard-Pennsylvania State game, when the thousands of people watching the game were forced to light matches to see their way out of the large structure. On the field of play during the last few minutes of play there was total darkness.

The preliminary plans of lighting the stadium will be tried out in practice before the entire structure is electrified, and the first tests will probably be made soon after the players report for practice on Sept. 7.

ATTACK U. S. SOCCER TEAM.

Swedish Mob Assails American Eleven After Its Victory.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 27, (via London, Monday, Aug. 28.—The All-American Association football team, playing today at Gothenburg, defeated the Dergryte Sports Club, one of the best team in Sweden, by two goals t oone.

At the close of the match a furious mob attacked several American players, and stones were thrown at their automobiles as they drove to their hotel. None of the Americans is reported to have been injured.

DUNDEE TO MEET WELLING.

Lightweights Will Usher in Fall Season at Garden on Wednesday.

The Fall and Winter indoor boxing season will get under way this week. Several clubs which have had their doors closed during the sweltering months will stage bouts of more or less importance. Madison Square Garden is one of the arenas that will be reopened, and the management has provided a good card with Johnny Dundee, the aspiring lightweight, who recently gained fresh prominence by knocking out one of his opponents with what is styled "a mysterious new punch," as the attraction in a bout with Joe Welling on Wednesday night. Hitherto the agile Italian has been noted for footwork which kept him off the ground whenever he was delivering a blow. Perhaps the reason that he landed the knockout on Young O'Leary, which has caused such a sensation, was that he kept his feet on the platform while he hammered home the blow. Welling is being handled by Jimmy Johnston. That he is able to stand a heavy attack was proved in his bout with Harry Pierce, when he went down for a count from a wild swing in the first round and stalled through the remainder of the round. Welling recovered so quickly that he sent Pierce to the mat in the second and won the fight as he pleased.

A good bout is promised for tonight at the reopening of the Manhattan A. C. Bob Moha will meet Joe Cox. Joe Cox has the reputation of having knocked out less villians. Moha stands 5 feet 4 inches and tips the beam at 160. His opponent is 6 feet 4 inches tall and weighs 235 pounds.

Two Irish heavyweights will meet at the Olympic A. C. tonight when Mike McTeague and Jim Healy mix it up for ten rounds. Brooklynites will be entertained at the Clermont A. C. by Young Hicks and K. O. Platz. Harlem Patsy Cline will tackle Young Rector at the Arverne S. C. on Thursday. The bouts scheduled thus for next week follow:

MONDAY.

Manhattan A. C.—Joe Cox vs. Bob Moha.
Olympic A. C.—Mike McTeague vs. Jim Healy.
Clermont A. C.—Young Hicks vs. K. O. Platz.

TUESDAY.

Pioneer S. C.—Chick Simler vs. Jimmy Regan.
Harlem S. C., (Hammel's.)—Young Ketchell vs. K. O. Eggers.
Manhattan Casino Club—Willie Astey vs. Jack Sayles.

WEDNESDAY.

Madison Square Garden.—Johnny Dundee vs. Joe Welling.

THURSDAY.

Arverne S. C.—Harlem Patsy Cline vs. Young Rector.
Clermont A. C.—Johnny Howard vs. Billy Miske.

FRIDAY.

Harlem S. C.—Walter Mohr vs. Wee Wee Barton.
Brown's Far Rockaway Club—Mike Smith vs. Dave Medar.
Vanderbilt A. C.—Kid Taylor vs. Mark Spencer.

SATURDAY.

Broadway S. C.—Dutch Brandt vs. Pal Moore.

HAWORTH GOLFERS IN TIE.

Greenfield and Tilden Play 36-Hole Match Game to a 7 Up Draw.

In a thirty-six hole match play handicap against bogey, selected holes to count, at the Haworth Country Club yesterday, J. M. Greenfield, Jr., handicap 17, and R. C. Tilden, handicap 26, played to a tie, at 7 up. The play-off will be held in a few days.

The club championship qualifying rounds have been completed after sixteen weeks of play. The following are the pairings: E. Van Leuven and J. M. Greenfield, Jr., G. R. Spalding and A. D. Faxon, E. L. Nobles and R. W. Porter, Sistrunk and W. S. Cowie, S. Sokal and L. Bostwick, Ira M. Hedges and J. B. Catlin, E. Engle and W. H. Carpenter, Irving Brown and E. R. Proctor.

The Traffic Club of New York will hold its annual outing at the Haworth Club Wednesday.

ATHLETIC NOTES.

Alma Richards, the big all-around athlete of Cornell, will come to New York early this week to finish his training for the national championships at Newark on Sept. 9. Richards will be the guest of the New York A. C. at Travers Island. Reports from Ithaca, where he has been working out, indicate that he is in good condition.

The dual intercollegiate hurdling champion, Fred S. Murray, formerly Captain of Leland Stanford University, will be added to the track squad of the New York A. C. at Travers Island about Sept. 1. Murray is working in a boys' camp in Massachusetts, and has been in virtually constant training.

Two new organizations which have recently been admitted to membership in the metropolitan division of the A. A. U. are the Sprague Electric A. A. of Newark, N. J., of which A. J. Young is President, and the Long Island Athletic League, of which James Clark is President.

POLLY BERRY WINS SPEEDWAY FEATURE

O'Neill Drives Pacer from Behind to Win Matinee Brush from Northern Girl.

W. O'Neill drove his pacer Polly Berry to victory yesterday in an exciting contest of the Road Drivers' Association matinée on the Speedway. In spite of the fact that the mare won in straight heats her victory was in doubt until she had crossed the finish a length in front of E. Moore's Northern Girl in the second of the two half-mile brushes. At the end of the first quarter E. Carpenter's Kentucky Belle was leading, with Northern Girl second. A furlong later Polly Berry was still in last place, with the pair in front of her racing on even terms. Then O'Neill began to drive Polly Berry in earnest and she swept by Northern Girl fifty yards from the wire, to win by a length.

E. Carpenter had a full measure of success as he won both the other events, taking the 1:07 trot with Catherine P. and the 1:00 mixed class with his trotting mare, Bessie Barron. The summaries:

1:07 CLASS, TROT.

Catherine P., b. m., (E. Carpenter)	2	1	1
Hindenburg, b. g., (E. Muller)	1	2	2
Ella, blk. m., (W. Horn)	3	3	3

Time—1:11; 1:09; 1:14.

1:09 CLASS, MIXED.

Bessie Barron, b. m., (E. Carpenter)	1	2	1
Exultant, b. g., (J. Gilmore)	2	1	2

Time—1:04; 1:10; 1:11.

1:05 CLASS, MIXED.

Polly Berry, b. m., (W. O'Neill)	1	1	
Northern Girl, blk. m., (E. Moore)	2	2	
Kentucky Belle, b. m., (E. Carpenter)	3	3	

Time—1:05; 1:10.

TO RACE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

Stars of Harness World Entered for This Week's Meeting.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 27.—This city's first Grand Circuit meeting in eight years will open at the Hudson River Driving Park tomorrow afternoon. The program for the opening day will include an attempt by Directum I., 1:59¾, to beat the track pacing record.

Much interest is attached to the Vassar Stake for two-year-old trotters, in which there are twenty-seven entries, among them the fast fillies the Real Lady, Emma Mangovan, and Ante Guy. The other events of the afternoon will be the Dutchess, 2:12 pace, with sixteen entries, and the 2:03 pace with five entries—Billy Dale, R. H. Brett, Peter Stevens, Hal Boy, and Fay Richmond.

The Kinkerbocker, 2:08 trot, for a purse of $5,000, will be raced Wednesday. It will again bring together the trotting stars Mabel Trask and St. Frisco. The Directum I. 2:00 pace, purse $3,000, which has nine entries, including Napoleon Direct, 1:59¾, Single Cr, 2:00¼, Peter Stevens, 2:02¼, and Hal Boy, 2:02½, will form part of Thursday's program.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS St. Louis, at Liverpool, Aug. 27.
SS Calamares, at Colon, Aug. 27.
SS Karonga, at Colon, Aug. 27.

Sailed.

SS Chicago, from Bordeaux, Aug. 27.

Passed.

SS Luigi, New York for Spezia, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Mails.

Greece, via Piraeus, at 12:30 P. M.—Patris ..... Aug. 28
Gibraltar, Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, via Gibraltar and Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Calabria ..... Aug. 29
Russia, (specially addressed only,) via Archangel, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 9 A. M.—Dwinsk ..... Aug. 30
Great Britain, Ireland, (letter mail only,) and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—Baltic ..... Aug. 31
Azores Islands and Gibraltar, (Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Ponta Delgada, Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa, at 9 A. M.—Canopic ..... Aug. 31
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall, Christiansand, and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—Hellig Olav ..... Aug. 31
Netherlands, via Falmouth and Rotterdam, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Ryndam ..... Sept. 2
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Spain and Portugal must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—New York ..... Sept. 2
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Rochambeau ..... Sept. 2

Mails for South America.

Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Panama, Canal Zone, Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, via Cristobal, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Cristobal ..... Aug. 28
Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo and Buenos Aires, at 2:30 A. M.—Farley ..... Aug. 30
Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and Santos, (other parts of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Paranagua, and Rio Grande do Sul, at 12 M.—Hammershus ..... Aug. 30
Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Panama, Canal Zone, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, via Cristobal, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Colon ..... Aug. 31
Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 7 A. M.—Crofton Hall ..... Sept. 2
Pernambuco, Parahyba, Natal Bahia, and Sergipe, (other parts of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Pernambuco, Bahia, Macelo, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Purus ..... Sept. 2
Panama, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, and Costa Rica, via Cristobal and Port Limon, (Cuba, via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Metapan ..... Sept. 2

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... Aug. 31
Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed only,) (via Seattle)—Hawaii Maru ..... Aug. 31
Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Matsonia ..... Sept. 1
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia ..... Sept. 2
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Ventura ..... Sept. 2
Japan, Korea, and China,—(via Seattle)—Mexico Maru ..... Sept. 3

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Robe, July 27; Shanghai, Aug. 1; Yokohama, Aug. 9, and Hongkong, Aug. 10—which arrived per steamer Hawaii, were dispatched east from Seattle on Aug. 24, and are due in New York today.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, Aug. 8, Sydney, Aug. 4, Honolulu, Aug. 17—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Ventura, were dispatched East on Aug. 23, and are due in New York today.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

At the high point of last week the general level of prices on the Stock Exchange was within 2 points of the high of last January and within less than 5 points of the top figure reached at the climax of last year's big speculation in October. It was higher than in any month of 1915 prior to October, when the peak was reached.

Much has happened since the market previously traveled upward over this ground. When traders bought stocks last week they had before them in many cases the record of things accomplished which a year ago were only hoped for. In some directions the accomplishment exceeded the expectation. This surely was so of the ease with which the $250,000,000 British credit was placed; it was true, too, of the volume attained by our foreign trade, of the height reached by railroad earnings, and of the duration of the unprecedented industrial and commercial activity with which the markets were beginning a year ago to become familiar.

No balance sheet, however, has all its items on one side of the account, and there are bad factors in the situation as well as good. There is no purpose nor desire to ignore or underestimate the former, but the fact is that they would have to be much exaggerated to make them offset the sum total of the favorable forces combating and outweighing the others.

Last week's stock market was given over to the interpretation of the favorable forces, not to the exclusion of other influences necessarily, but in recognition of the fact that previously the debits had been given more attention than the credits in the balance sheet of the things which go to make up the ground work of the security market.

One reason for the change in viewpoint is that a new opinion has come to prevail regarding the probable duration of the war, and, rightly or wrongly, the latter we believe, the market has taken the view that activity in American industry is dependent upon the continuance of the war. Many who were saying that the war could not possibly last through this year are saying now that the war cannot possibly end short of another twelvemonth. Neither they nor others know when it will end, but the market, after its manner, gives much weight to such evidence concerning the length of the war as is supplied by the orders which belligerent Governments are placing in this market. Orders placed a year ago calling for deliveries a year ahead did not necessarily mean that the war would last that long, but it has outlasted the filling of those orders, and the new orders which have been coming calling for deliveries far into next year are again taken as the best measure that the market has of the war's duration.

So it happens that those who place the same limit of time upon industrial activity here as may actually be placed on the war take courage of their new belief that the war will last into another Summer. It is a pity that the two things are linked together in the market's estimation, the more so that they are linked unnecessarily. But it is a fact which must be reckoned with in explaining why of late the market has been rising more readily than it did under no less favorable news and before the railroad labor situation became acute, and before the grain and cotton crops had suffered much of the deterioration which has lately come to them.

An international banker, in as good a position as any to judge of the duration of the war, said last week that he did not see how it could end short of another full year. That implied many more war orders and much more foreign borrowing. Those are the things which the market most closely relates to the war. The human suffering and the frightful cost to the nations engaged in the struggle, it is apt to forget. We are able to lend and, therefore, doubly able to sell, though the statement might be reversed and made to read: We are able to sell and, therefore, doubly able to lend. The fact of the matter is we could not lend as we are doing were we not selling an unheard-of amount of goods abroad, and we could not do that in the same measure could we not extend credit. The two things are inseparably bound together.

One has but to glance at the record of our foreign trade to find the explanation of our ability to lend sums, which many would have believed it impossible to raise for any purpose. Public subscriptions were received last week for the $250,000,000 of British notes underwritten the previous week, and they were fully covered long in advance of the time originally set for the closing of the subscriptions. The issue seems a huge one, but it is not large relatively. Our foreign trade for July was announced last week. It totaled over $625,000,000 and yielded a credit balance of $263,000,000. In one month our sales of goods abroad exceeded our purchases abroad by considerably more than the total of this loan to Great Britain, and in the same month we imported gold to the net sum of $53,000,000. No wonder we are playing easily the rôle of banker for the rest of the world.

The degree of prosperity we are enjoying is explanation enough of the extent of the labor problems with which we are confronted. All last week the country was looking for a settlement of the most important labor controversy which the nation has had to deal with, but despite the delay in the President's effort to bring the railroads and the brotherhoods together in respect to the demands of the latter, belief in the avoidance of the threatened strike was not impaired. Much was heard of the effect which the expected settlement of this controversy would have upon the labor market as a whole, but that is hardly a controlling consideration, for the reasonableness of a given wage demand is not to be decided by the effect which it might have on other wages. It is inevitable that greater prosperity should bring higher wages, just as commodity prices increase in such a period. Maladjustment of wages are, of course, to be avoided if possible, but it would be futile to attempt to hold wages down at a time when the product of labor is in great demand. Legislators have frequently attempted to abolish the law of supply and demand; the business world and the financial community should know better.

In a market sense the most striking incident of the week on the Stock Exchange was the advance in United States Steel to a price which overtopped the high record of 1909, and, after passing that, advanced to a figure which barely missed reaching par. If one were to take the view that extra dividends on Steel common will play no rôle save to make up for dividends omitted in the past, Steel common at par would be on a 5 per cent. basis. It is evident that the market did not take that view of it. Its reason for not looking upon Steel common as merely a 5 per cent. stock lay chiefly in the fact that the corporation's earnings this year are running at eight times that figure.

That is one of the tangible signs of current business prosperity, but there are many such. Were there not we would probably not be witnessing now a new movement in the stock market which has wiped out most of the loss suffered during the first four months of the year and has brought a number of stocks, including some of the most prominent, to the highest prices at which they have ever sold. In acting as it did last week the stock market was merely acknowledging the country's very great prosperity.

AMERICAN STOCKS STRONGER.

London Market Last Week Reflected Animation in Wall Street.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Interest still centres mainly on the extended mobilization scheme. A supplementary list of acceptable securities was published on Friday, which includes more neutral Government and municipal bonds, and Canadian and South American railway issues. There is every indication that the voluntary response to the Government's invitation to deposit these securities will be large, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated in the House of Comomns on Wednesday that a penal tax would be applied if the deposits proved inadequate. The idea is probably prompted by the falling off in Exchequer bond sales, the amount sold last week being only £3,167,000, the lowest point so far touched. Investment stocks were not affected, and dealings were very small. British railway issues were still under the shadow of wage demands by the union men. Prices were reactionary.

There was a slightly more active market this week for steel and American railways, reflecting pronounced animation in Wall Street. An all-around advance occurred in Mexican securities following the announcement of the return of the National Railways of Mexico to the company, but the volume of dealings was slender, and the rise was chiefly due to the limited amounts of stock offered and the consequent narrowness of the market.

Engineering and armament shares were strong in tone, especially Fraser and Chalmers. Textiles were firm. Shares of the British-American Tobacco Company advanced on reports of large profits. Shipping counters are losing favor, and those of the Prince Line fell over £1 on official announcement that a controlling interest had been acquired by Furness Withy though acquisition of the shares of the management.

The money market was rather featureless, with the moderate demand met by good supplies, but rates were not influenced, current loans still costing 4¾ to 5 per cent. The tendency of discount rates still continues to favor sellers, owing to the scarcity of mercantile drafts. There was keen inquiry for October Treasury bills by the banks at 5 7-16 per cent.

FRENCH EXCHANGE STEADY.

Dollars at 5.90—Anglo-French Conference at Calais.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—The exchanges closed steady, with sterling at 28.11 and dollars at 5.90, at which quotation some business was done. Rubles were firmer on political news from the Balkans, being quoted at 186 paid, against 182 yesterday.

A Franco-British conference was held on Thursday at Calais to arrange payments abroad and adjust exchange difficulties. Briand, Ribot, and the Governor of the Bank of France represented this country, and Asquith, McKenna, Lord Reading, and the Governor of the Bank of England represented Great Britain.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Aug. 21	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
Aug. 22	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Aug. 23	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Aug. 24	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Aug. 25	2¼	2	2¼	2¼
Aug. 26	2¼	2	2¼	2¼
Week's range—				
High				2½
Low				2
Same week last year—				
High				2
Low				1¾
Year's range to date—				
High				6
Low				1¾
Same period last year—				
High				3
Low				1½

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Aug. 21	2¾@3	3¼@3½	3¾@4
Aug. 22	2¾@3	3 @3½	3¾
Aug. 23	2¾@3	3 @3¼	3¼@3¾
Aug. 24	2¾@3	3 @3½	3¾
Aug. 25	2¾@3	3 @3½	3¾
Aug. 26	2¾@3	3 @3½	3¾
Week's range—			
High		3	3½ 4
Low		2¾	3 3¾
Same week last year—			
High		2¾	3 3¼
Low		2½	2¾ 3
Year's range to date—			
High		4½	4½ 5
Low		2½	2½ 3¾
Same period last year—			
High		4	4 4
Low		2¼	2½ 2¾

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Aug. 21	Par	†10c	†15c@10c	*15c
Aug. 22	Par	†15c	†15c@10c	*15c
Aug. 23	Par	†10c	†15c@10c	*15c
Aug. 24	Par	†20c	†15c@10c	*15c
Aug. 25	Par	†15c	†15c@10c	*15c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Discounts.— Short. Money.	Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Aug. 21	4%	5⅝@5¾	5⅝@5¾	28f 13½c
Aug. 22	4%	5⅝@5¾	5⅝@5¾	28f 13½c
Aug. 23	4%	5⅝@5¾	5⅝@5¾	28f 13½c
Aug. 24	4%	5⅝@5¾	5⅝@5¾	28f 14½c
Aug. 25	4%	5⅝@5¾	5⅝@5¾	28f 13½c
Aug. 26	4%	5⅝@5¾	5⅝@5¾	28f 13½c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	British Rentes. 4½%.	Paris.
Aug. 21	59½	96¾	63f 65c
Aug. 22	59¾	96¼	63f 65c
Aug. 23	59¾	96¼	63f 65c
Aug. 24	59	96¼	63f 55c
Aug. 25	59½	96¾	63f 55c
Aug. 26	59¾	96¾	63f 55c

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED, AUG. 26, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$18,211,300	$684,004,750
Same period last year	14,895,000	537,942,200
	High. Low.	High. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	86.69 86.57	87.43 86.19
Same period a year ago	82.26 82.03	84.48 81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXPRESS 4s	84	84	84	5
Alaska G. M. ov. 6s, Series A	95	95	95	11
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s, Series B	94	94	94	12
Albany & Susq. 3½s	80¾	80¾	80¾	15
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼	127
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	102⅜	102½	102½	13
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	96	96	96	7
Am. H. & L. 6s	104	103⅞	104	16
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	87	87	87	50
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	109¼	108½	108½	68
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	91⅞	91½	91½	72
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	110¼	110¼	110¼	41
Am. Thread 4s	98½	98⅜	98½	24
Am. Tobacco 4s	82½	82½	82½	1
Am. Writing Paper 5s	82½	82¼	82½	11
Armour & Co. 4½s	93¾	93⅜	93½	62
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	93	92⅝	93⅛	150
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,55	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜	10
A., T. & S. F. 4s, '60	103⅝	103⅜	104⅜	75
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101⅛	101	101	8
A.,T.& S.F.adj.4s,sta.	83¾	83½	83¾	17
A.,T. & S.F.,T.S.L.4s	89	89	89	13
A.,T.& S.F.,C.&A.4½s	96½	96½	96½	10
A.,T. & S.F.,E.Ok.4s	96	95½	96	2
Atl. Coast L. 1st 4s	92¼	91¾	92¼	34
A. C. L.,L. & N. col.4s	84¼	83⅞	84	23
At. & Char. A. L. 5s, Series B	100⅞	100⅜	100⅜	22
BALT. & O. p. l. 3½s	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	11
B. & O. gold 4s	90½	90½	90⅜	39
B. & O. conv. 4½s	94½	94⅜	94⅜	1511½
B. &O. S. W. 3½s	90¾	90¼	90¾	5
B. & O. ref. 5s	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛	120
B. & O., P. L. E. & W. V. 5s	86	85¾	85¾	33
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜	6015
Braden Copper 6s	98⅞	98⅛	98⅜	12
B. K. T. 5s, 1918	100½	100⅜	100½	49
Bklyn. City R. R. 5s	102	102	102	1
B'klyn Un. El. 5s	101⅛	100½	101⅛	11
B'klyn Un. Gas 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	2
Bruns. & Western 4s	93	93	93	½
Bush Terminal 5s	87½	87⅜	87½	5
Bush Ter. Bldgs. 5s	87	87	87	2
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	99½	99¼	99¼	16
Canada So. con. 5s	102	102	102	4
Cent. Branch Ry. 4s	67	67	67	7
Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	107¾	107⅜	107⅜	1
C. of Ga. con. 5s	100¼	100¼	100½	8
Central Leather 5s	102½	102	102½	54
Cent. New England 4s	80	80	80	1
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	116½	115¾	115	35
Cent. of N. J. gn.5s,r.	115	115	115	1
Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s	88	87¾	88	40½
C. & O. conv. 5s	93	92½	93	350
C. & O. conv. 4½s	84¾	84¾	84¾	15
C. & O. cons. 5s	100½	100¼	100½	1
C. & O. gen. 4½s	90	89¾	89¾	7
C. & O. R. & A. 1st 4s	88	88	88	2
Chi. & Alton 3s	59¾	59⅜	59¾	1
C., B. & Q. gen 4s	93⅜	93½	93½	47
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	98½	97⅞	98	157
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg.	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	1
C.,B. & Q.,Neb.ext.4s	98¼	98¼	98¼	10
C.,B. & Q.,Ill.Div.3½s	84½	83⅝	84½	19
C.,&E. Ill.,ref.4s, r.	24	24	24	6
Chi. Gt. West 4s	70	69¾	70	18
C.,M. & St.P. gen. 4s	90¼	89¾	90¼	8
C.,M. & St.P. 4s, 1934	91	90	90⅜	23
C.,M. & St. P.,6s,'25	94	93¾	94	13
C.,M. & St.P. ref.4½s	92¼	92	92¾	14
C., M. & St. P.g.4½s	101½	100⅝	101⅜	7
C. M. & St. P. conv. 5s, Series B	107¼	106⅜	106⅞	19½
C., M. & St.P. cv.4½s	100⅝	100¼	100⅜	110½
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	102¾	102⅜	102⅜	2
C., M. & St. P., Dubuque 6s	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	1
C., M. & Pug. Sd. 4s	91½	91¼	91½	30
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	94	94	94	2
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	81¾	80¾	81¾	8
Chi. Ry 5s	97	97	97	3
C., R. I. & P. 1st 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼	2
C., R. I. & P. ref 4s	71⅞	71¼	71¼	149
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	80¾	57⅜	57⅜	218
C.,R.I.& P.,4.5s,tr.,st.	56	53½	53½	92
Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	100	99⅞	99⅞	70
Chi. & W. Ind. 4s	77	76	76	5
Chile Copper 7s	124¼	123½	124	104½
Chi., H. & D. gtd. 4s	78	78	78	1
C.,C.C. & St.L.gen.4s	78¾	78	78	7
C.,C.C. & St.L.deb.4s	85	84½	84½	8
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾	4
Cleve., Short Line 4½s	100½	100½	100⅞	7
Col. Indus. 5s	77¼	77	77½	12
Col. Mid. 4s, tr. r.	67	67	67	10
Col. & So. 1st 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	1
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	83¾	83¾	83¾	6
Consol. Gas conv. 6s	123¾	122⅞	122⅞	9
Con. Coal Md. ref. 5s	92	92	92	1
Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s	83	83	83	1
Cub.-Am. S. col.tr.6s	102¾	102¼	102¼	17
Cumberland Tel. 5s	100⅛	99⅞	99⅞	32
DEL. & HUD. cv. 5s	105½	105⅜	105½	16
D. & H. llen eq. 4½s	101¾	101⅜	101⅜	1
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	9
D. & H., Pa. Div. 7s	103	103	103	4
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	68	67½	67½	59
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	78¼	78	78⅛	18
Den. & R. G. cn. 4½s	84	84	84	2
Det. Ed. col. tr. 5s	103⅞	103⅜	103⅜	14
Det. River Tun. 4½s	92⅛	92	92¼	3
Detroit United 4½s	80	79⅝	79⅝	39
District Securities 5s	75½	74½	75½	79
Dul., So. S. & Atl. 5s	92½	92½	92½	5
EAST TENN., VA. & GA. con. 5s	105½	105½	105½	2
Erie 1st con. 7s	108⅝	108⅜	108⅜	2
Erie gen. 4s	73½	72¾	72¾	23
Erie con. 4s	83½	83¼	83¼	2
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A	69¾	69¼	69¼	4
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B.	74	73	74	21
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. D.	87	85¾	85¾	95
FLA. E. COAST 4½s	91½	91½	91½	25
Ft. W. & D. C. 6s	104¾	104¾	104¾	10
GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	104¾	104	104	17
Granby Con. 6s	105	105	105	6
HOCK. VAL. 4½s	90¾	90¾	90⅞	6
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	70½	70½	70½	5
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	27¼	27¼	27½	16
ILL. CENT. ref. 4s	89	88	88	6
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1951	97½	97½	97½	2
Illinois Steel 4½s	91	90¾	91	32
Indiana Steel 5s	103¾	102⅞	103	90
Interborough R. T. 5s	98	97¾	97¾	125
Inter.-Met. 4½s	73¾	73¼	73¼	17
Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s	95¼	95¼	95¼	1
Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	5
Int. M. M. 4½s, t. r.	108⅞	108¾	108¾	931
I. M. M. s. f. 6s, w. i.	97¾	97¼	97¼	718
Int. Navigations 5s	107⅜	107⅛	107⅛	1
Int. Paper 6s	102	101½	101½	9
Iowa Central ref. 5s	55	55	55	2
JAM. F. & C. 4s	90	89¾	90	30
K. C., FT. S. & M. 4s	75¾	75¾	75¾	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	109½	109½	109½	2
Kan. City Sou. 5s	90½	90¼	90¼	24
Kan. City Sou. 3s	68	67¾	68	20
Kan. City Term. 4s	88	87½	88	11
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	83	83	83	1
Knoxv. & Ohio 6s	109¼	109¼	109¼	5
LACK. STEEL 5s	99¾	99¼	99¼	9
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	94	93¼	94	85
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	102	101½	101½	7
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	102	102	102	5
Lake Erie & W. 2d 5s	82½	82¼	82½	10
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	95	95	95	12
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	97¾	97¾	97¾	6
Lake Shore 3½s	84¾	84¾	84¾	2
L. V. of Penn. 4s	90¼	90¼	90½	2
Lex. & Eastern 5s	101½	101½	101½	10
Liggett & Myers 7s	125	125	125	9
Liggett & Myers 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	9
Long Island ref. 4s	86¼	86¼	86¼	2
Lorillard 7s	125	125	125	5
Lorillard 5s	101¾	101⅞	101⅞	2
Lou., Cin. & L. 4½s	101½	101½	101½	2
L. & N. gold 5s	109	109	109	1
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	94⅝	94	94¼	34
L. & N. Un. 4s, reg.	93	93	93	5
L. & N., A.,K. & C.4s	86½	86½	86½	2
L. & N., So. M. jt. 4s	78½	78½	78½	1
MANHATT. con. 4s	89⅜	88½	89⅜	25
Mon. con. 4s, tax ex.	89¾	89½	89⅝	40
Mex. Pr. cv. 4s, Ser. C	112	112	112	1
Mich. State Tel. 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	2
Mich. Central 3½s	82¼	82¼	82¼	5
Mil., Sparta & N.W.4s	92⅜	92½	92½	18
Minn. & St. L. 1st & refunding 4s	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	2
M.,St. P. & S.S.M.4s	91⅞	91⅜	91⅜	20
M., S. S., M. & A. 4s	97¼	97	97	15
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	74½	74½	74⅝	34
Mo., K. & T. r. f.4½s	41¼	41¼	41¼	2
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	70	70	70	7
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	24
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1920	93½	93½	93½	1
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1917	99½	99⅜	99½	40
M. P. 5s,'17, col. t. r.	99½	99½	99½	15
Mo. P. 5s,'17, col. t. r. d., sta.	94	94	94	7
Mo. P. 5s,'17, gty. t. r., sta.	94½	94½	94½	6
Mo. Pacific 4s	50	40	49¼	404½
Mo. Pac. 5s, t. r.	50	50	50	104½
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s	50	40¾	49¾	13
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, t. r.	50	49¾	49¾	12
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s, w. i.	63¼	64½	64½	272
Mo. Pac. ref. 5s, w. i.	94	94	94	10
Montana Power 5s	98	97⅝	97⅝	57
Morris & Co. 4½s	92¼	92½	92½	2
NAT. R. MEX.p.l.4½s	30¼	30¼	30¼	4
National Tube 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	20
N. Y. Air B. cv. 6s	103½	102⅞	103½	13
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	126
N. Y. Cent. deb.4s,'34	90¼	89¾	90¼	7
N. Y. Cent. gen. 4½s	92⅜	92⅜	92⅝	12
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	112¼	111⅞	111⅞	365½
N. Y. C., L.S.col.3½s	74½	74½	74½	12
N. Y. C. con. 4s, Ser. A	83	82¾	82¾	18
N. Y. Conn. R.R.4½s	99	98¼	98¼	16
N.Y., C. & St.L. 1st 4s	91	91	91	4
N. Y. Dock 4s	72¼	71½	71½	3
N. Y. & E. 4th ext.5s	101½	101½	101½	5
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.&P.4s	84	84	84	1
N.Y.L. E. & W.,D. & I. 5s	106	106	106	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. n. cv. 4s, '47	81	81	81	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. n. 4s, '57	81	81	81	2
N.Y.,N.H.& H.cv.6s	112¼	112¼	112¼	34
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	75¼	75	75	10
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	57¼	58	58	30
N. Y. State Rys. 4½s	85½	83½	85½	12
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	97¾	97½	97¾	145
Norf. & South. 1st 5s	98	98	98	4
Norf. & West. gen.6s	118¾	118¾	118¾	3
Norf. & W. con. 4s	93	92¾	93	85½
Norf. & W. con. 4½s	132	129½	129½	6
Norf. & W. div. 4s	88¾	88¾	88¾	1
Nor. & W. 10-25,cv.4s	129	129	129	1
Nor. Pacific 4s	91¾	91¼	91¾	171
Nor. Pacific 3s	65¾	65⅝	65⅝	1251½
ONTARIO POW. 5s	92¾	92¾	92¾	5
Ore.R.R.& N. con. 4s	91⅞	91⅝	91⅝	6
Ore. Sh. Line ref. 4s	92	91¼	92	29
Ore. Wash. R. & N. 1st & ref. 4s	83½	83½	83½	1
Ore.-Wash. ref. 4s	83½	83½	83½	4
PAC. T. & T. 5s	101¼	101	101	38
Penn. 4s, 1948	98¾	98¾	98¾	3
Penn. gen. 4½s,tem.c.	101½	101	101	103
Penn. con. 4½s	104⅝	104½	104⅝	46
Penn. gtd. 4½s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	50
P. C. C. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	101¼	101¼	101¼	5
P. C. C. & St. L. 4½s, Series I	101	101	101	1
Public Service 5s	92⅜	91	92	65
RY. ST. SP. L. T. 5s	100½	100⅛	100⅛	2
Reading gen. 4s	95¾	94⅞	95⅞	31
Reading, N. J. C. col. 4s	96	96	96	30
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	98⅜	98	98⅜	43
Rio Gr. West. 1st 4s	73½	73½	73½	1
Roch. & Pitts 1st 6s	109¾	109¾	109¾	1
ST. L., I. M. & S. gen. 5s	100¾	100⅜	100⅜	5
St.L.,I.M. & So.un.4s	81½	81¼	81½	36
St. L., I. M. & So. R. & G. 4s	75	74½	74⅜	13
St. L. & S. F. gen.4s	75	74½	74⅜	13
St. L. & S. F. gen.5s	102¼	102	102	7
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s, trust rcts., stpd.	72¾	72½	72¾	29
St.L.& S.F.R.R.gen.5s	72⅝	72	72½	10
S. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 6s, trust rcts.	72⅝	70¼	72½	67
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, tr. rcs., stp.	69¾	68¼	69¾	33
St. L. & S. F. pr. lien 4s, Ser. A, w. i.	65¾	68¾	68¾	117
St. L. & S. F. pr. lien 5s, Series B	84¾	84½	84½	30
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s, w. i.	83	81¾	83	86
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s, w. i.	54⅜	53½	54½	111
St. L. S. W. Term. 3s	63	62½	62½	28
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	76¼	76¼	76¾	4
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	62	61	61	20
St. P., K. C. S. L.4½s	67	67	67	10
St. P., M. & M. 4½s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	10
St. P., M. & M. c. 4s	96	96	96	1
St. P. & N. P. 6s	109¾	109¾	109¾	3
St. P. & Sioux Cy. 6s	104¼	104¼	104¼	6
Seaboard A. L. gen 4s	78½	78½	78½	2
Seaboard A. L. ref. 4s	66½	66½	66⅝	2
Seaboard A. L. adj. 5s	64¾	64½	64⅝	59
Sner. Sh. & So. 5s	50½	50½	50½	2
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED, AUG. 26, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.		Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Total sales	$5,060,292	$106,205,925	Average price 50 stocks	89.72	86.91	91.87	80.91
Same period a year ago	4,719,886	95,640,602	Same period a year ago	78.25	73.18	78.79	58.99

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
53¾	Aug. 25	51½	Aug. 7	ACME TEA	53¾	52	53¾	+ 2¼	1,800
97½	June 20	95⅝	Aug. 16	Acme Tea 1st pf.	96⅝	..	96⅝	..	..
154½	Jan. 4	152¼	Mar. 14	Adams Express	136	133¾	136	− 1	200
21½	Apr. 29	14	Aug. 22	Adv. Rumely	14	14	14	− 1	300
43	Apr. 28	31⅞	July 28	Adv. Rumely pf.	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞	− ⅞	200
66	July 11	63	July 31	Ajax Rubber	65	65	65	..	200
26½	Jan. 7	15¼	Aug. 18	Alaska Gold M.	17	16	16	..	5,500
10¼	Jan. 7	7⅞	Aug. 17	Alaska J. Gold M.	7¾	7¾	7⅞	+ ¼	500
33¾	Mar. 14	19	Apr. 19	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	20¾	23½	23⅜	+ ⅝	10,750
84½	May 16	70¼	July 18	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	80¾	78¾	78⅝	− 1	2,600
79⅝	Aug. 21	63	Apr. 22	Am. Ag. Chemical	79⅜	77	77½	− ½	6,000
101⅝	Aug. 24	96	Mar. 23	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	101⅜	100⅝	101⅛	− ⅛	200
41	July 21	39½	July 1	Am. Bank Note†	40	40	40	..	100
53	July 15	53	July 15	Am. Bank Note pf.†	..	..	53	..	..
96⅜	July 6	61¾	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar	90⅜	88¼	89	+ ⅜	26,000
102	June 22	93	Apr. 24	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	100	100	100	..	100
106¼	Aug. 9	100	Apr. 11	Am. Brake S. & F.	..	..	106¼	..	..
198	July 31	165	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	198	195	198	+ 5½	400
65⅝	Mar. 16	50¼	June 27	Am. Can	62⅜	59	60	+ ⅝	95,600
113⅝	Jan. 26	108⅜	July 17	Am. Can pf.	111¼	111½	111¾	+ ⅜	200
78	Jan. 7	52	July 8	Am. Car & Fdy.	65	61¼	62	− ⅜	36,700
119½	Mar. 11	115⅜	Aug. 9	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	117⅝	117	117⅝	+ ⅜	385
..	..	..	..	Am. Cities pf.	..	..	46½	..	..
..	..	..	..	Am. Coal†	..	..	25	..	..
175⅞	Jan. 19	130	July 11	Am. Coal Products	149	146½	147	− ½	1,300
118	July 26	115	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	..	..	118	..	..
57½	Jan. 17	50½	Apr. 22	Am. Cotton Oil	53⅝	52½	53	+ 1	1,600
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	99	99	99	− 2	100
140⅝	Jan. 4	123	June 26	Am. Express	128	126	126	− ¼	600
12	Jan. 3	8¾	June 3	Am. Hide & Leather	10¾	10	10	..	1,000
58⅝	Aug. 15	45	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & L. pf.	53¼	50¼	51¾	+ ⅝	4,600
31½	Feb. 19	25	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities	29¼	28	29	+ 1	5,200
25⅜	Jan. 26	17¾	July 14	Am. Linseed	23⅜	21¼	21¼	− 1⅛	10,100
68¾	Apr. 25	38¾	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed pf.	51⅞	49⅜	49⅜	− ¼	3,400
83¾	Mar. 14	58	July 14	Am. Locomotive	79½	72	76¾	+ 4⅜	96,600
106	Aug. 22	99½	July 13	Am. Locomotive pf.	106	104⅜	105	+ 1	2,900
10	Apr. 7	5½	June 3	Am. Malt Corp'n	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅜	300
40⅝	Aug. 15	31⅜	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	40	39⅜	39¾	− 1	300
113⅜	Jan. 4	88½	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	101⅝	98	99¼	+ 2	49,200
114⅜	Feb. 1	103½	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	112⅜	110⅜	112⅜	+ ⅝	600
96⅝	June 14	91⅜	July 11	Am. Smelt. pf. A.	95¼	94⅜	95⅛	+ 1⅛	800
88	May 25	84½	July 13	Am. Smelt. pf. B.	87⅞	85	85	− ⅛	500
149½	June 8	130	Mar. 23	Am. Snuff	..	..	142	..	..
110	Jan. 27	106	Feb. 28	Am. Snuff pf.	107	107	107	..	20
61¼	Jan. 4	44	Apr. 24	Am. Steel Foundries	57	54	54	− ½	5,800
116⅜	Jan. 8	103½	Apr. 22	Am. Sugar Refining	111⅜	109⅝	109⅝	− ¾	3,400
119	May 25	115¾	July 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	119	118⅞	119	..	300
68	Feb. 14	60¾	July 5	Am. Tel. & Cable	..	..	62½	..	..
133¾	Aug. 18	126¾	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel.	132⅛	131½	131½	− 1	5,900
225	Aug. 11	188	Feb. 16	Am. Tobacco	225	219½	222	+ 2	1,800
108½	Feb. 8	103¼	Apr. 24	Am. Tob. pf., new	108	107	107½	..	430
65¼	Mar. 14	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	47½	44⅞	45¼	+ ⅝	8,600
102	Mar. 10	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf.	98½	97⅛	97⅛	− ¼	1,600
29⅝	July 24	11	Jan. 8	Am. Writing P. pf.	27⅜	26½	27	− ⅝	1,844
97⅞	Apr. 10	29⅜	July 10	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.	35⅜	32½	33¼	− ⅛	8,250
70⅛	June 16	59½	July 11	Am. Z., L. & S. pf.	65¼	63½	63½	+ ⅛	200
92⅜	Feb. 14	77	Apr. 22	Anaconda Copp. M.	88¼	87¼	86	+ 1¼	233,900
8	Jan. 4	3	Mar. 23	Assets Realization	..	..	4	..	..
77	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	72½	68¾	72½	+ 4⅜	1,580
108½	Jan. 4	100¼	Apr. 22	Atch., Top. & S. F.	105¼	103	103⅜	− ⅝	16,100
102	Feb. 23	98¾	July 6	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	99	98⅞	99	..	2,600
117¼	June 13	106½	Apr. 19	Atl. Coast Line	115	113½	114	..	300
74	Aug. 25	56	July 12	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	74	69¾	71¾	+ ¾	17,275
66	Aug. 22	61	July 12	Atl., G. & W. I. pf.	66	65¼	65¾	+ ½	1,300
118⅜	Jan. 3	65⅜	July 14	BALD. LOCO. WKS	82⅝	75⅜	80½	+ 4⅝	70,500
110	May 24	104	June 30	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	105	104⅜	104⅝	− ⅝	1,000
98	Jan. 4	82⅝	Apr. 24	Balt. & Ohio	89⅜	86	87	+ ⅝	18,950
80	Jan. 3	72⅝	Aug. 26	Balt. & Ohio pf.	74	72⅜	72⅜	− ½	6,000
3⅜	Jan. 3	1⅜	June 27	Batopilas Mining†	..	..	2	..	..
550	Mar. 14	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel	492	467½	480	+100	4,858
145	Jan. 6	126	July 21	Bethlehem Steel pf.	137	137	137	+ 2	100
..	..	..	..	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	..	..
..	..	..	..	Booth Fish. 1st pf.	..	..	80	..	..
85⅞	June 6	83½	Apr. 22	Brooklyn Rap Tr.	85⅜	84½	85⅜	+ ⅞	2,250
132¾	Aug. 16	126	Apr. 25	Brooklyn Union Gas	..	..	131½	..	..
61¾	Aug. 24	50½	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	61½	60½	61½	+ 1½	1,165
102	May 11	93¾	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf.	..	..	99	..	..
14	Jan. 12	6	July 31	Bruns. T. & R.R.sec.	..	..	7	..	..
100	July 29	93	Feb. 3	Buff., Roch. & P.	..	..	100	..	..
114⅞	Apr. 4	114⅞	Apr. 4	Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	..	114⅞	..	..
87	Jan. 3	66	Aug. 16	Burns Bros.	75⅜	72	75⅜	+ 9⅛	300
*100	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf.	..	..	100	..	..
121	Feb. 10	96	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	..	..	107¼	..	..
31	Jan. 11	25	Apr. 7	Butterick Co.	..	..	28¾	..	..
105¾	Mar. 10	60½	July 11	Butte & Superior‡†	69⅝	66½	66⅝	− ⅝	14,600
42⅝	Jan. 3	15	June 27	CAL. PETROLEUM	19⅝	17	18	− 1½	2,100
80⅜	Jan. 3	40	June 20	Cal. Petroleum pf.	46⅛	43⅜	45	− 1⅜	1,800
58⅜	Jan. 18	58½	Jan. 17	Canada Southern	..	..	58½	..	..
188⅜	Jan. 3	162½	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific	179½	176	177½	+ ¼	7,000
90	May 11	84	Aug. 21	Case (J. I.) Th. M. pf	85	84	85	..	300
58¼	Aug. 23	49	Apr. 22	Central Leather	58⅛	57	57	..	17,500
113⅛	Aug. 25	108⅞	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf.	113½	112⅜	112⅜	+ ⅛	800
295	July 17	290	Jan. 3	Central of N. J.	..	..	*134	..	..
*141½	June 9	*134	July 13	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	..	..	135	..	..
131	June 8	88	Apr. 22	Chandler Motor	104½	102	103	− 1½	2,000
67¾	June 8	58	Apr. 24	Ches. & Ohio	63⅝	61	61¼	+ ¼	9,800
10½	Jan. 7	8	Feb. 23	Chicago & Alton	..	..	10	..	..
20	Jan. 6	20	Jan. 6	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	20	..	..
15⅜	Jan. 3	11⅜	Apr. 24	Chicago Great West.	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	..	900
39¾	Jan. 4	33	Apr. 24	Chi. Great West. pf.	37⅛	35	35¼	− 1	1,300
102½	Jan. 4	91	Apr. 22	Chi. Mil. & St. Paul.	96¾	92¼	94¾	− 1½	25,900
136⅛	Jan. 5	126⅛	Aug. 23	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	127	126¾	126¾	..	300
134⅛	Jan. 3	124⅜	Mar. 30	Chi. & Northwestern	127⅝	126½	127	..	1,100
175	Jan. 11	168	June 1	Chi. & N. W. pf.	170¼	170	170¼	..	1,400
24½	June 21	15½	Apr. 22	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	18⅝	16¾	17⅜	+ ⅞	18,400
125	May 15	116	July 13	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	117	..	..
136	Jan. 27	131¾	Apr. 12	Chi., St.P., M. & O. pf.	..	..	133	..	..
25⅜	Jan. 5	19⅝	July 14	Chile Copper†	20¼	19⅝	20	− ¼	2,700
60	Feb. 19	46⅜	July 11	Chino Copper†††	54	51⅛	53	+ 2	14,600
59½	June 8	38	Apr. 22	Cin., N. O. & T. P.	50¼	49¾	50¼	+ 1⅜	300
86	June 14	70	Feb. 2	Cin., O. C. & St. L. pf	81	80⅜	80⅝	+ ¼	200
*81¼	Aug. 9	*79	May 10	Cleveland & Pitts.	..	..	79¼	..	..
..	..	..	..	Cleve. & Pitts. spec.	..	..	*45½	..	..
76	Jan. 17	68	Apr. 26	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	72	71	71	− 2	300
112	Jan. 24	108	June 15	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	109½	109	109	− 1	300
53	Jan. 4	38⅝	Apr. 22	Col. Fuel & Iron	51½	47½	48¾	+ ⅝	85,070
36½	June 13	24¾	Apr. 24	Col. & Southern	..	..	30	..	..
60	June 9	46	Apr. 10	Col. & South. 1st pf.	55½	55½	55½	− ½	100
57¾	June 10	40	Mar. 13	Col. & South. 2d pf.	..	..	50	..	..
52⅝	Jan. 22	40⅝	July 24	Compt. T. Rec. Co.	44	43½	44	+ 1	300
116½	June 22	108¼	Mar. 3	Con.G., E.L. & P., Bal.	..	..	114	..	..
144⅜	Jan. 8	139½	Mar. 1	Consolidated Gas	140½	135	135⅜	− 2⅞	11,900
18	Aug. 21	18	Aug. 21	Consol. Int. Cal. Min.†‡	18	18	18	..	300
104½	May 23	75¼	Jan. 31	Continental Can	100	97	97	− 2	1,800
112	May 11	106	Feb. 1	Continental Can pf.	107½	107½	107½	− ½	100
58	Mar. 22	54	June 28	Continental Ins.‡	..	..	55	..	..
25¼	Jan. 25	13¼	Aug. 8	Corn Products Ref.	15⅜	14½	14½	− ⅛	6,900
101½	Jan. 14	85	June 26	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	91⅞	90⅝	91	+ ¼	925
50	May 2	41	Feb. 19	Crex Carpet Co.	..	..	45	..	..
50	Feb. 2	41	Aug. 22	Cripple Creek Cent.	..	..	32	..	..
*38	Jan. 31	*34	Apr. 17	Cripple Cr. Cent. pf.	..	..	*34	..	..
99½	Mar. 16	52⅜	Jan. 12	Crucible Steel	76½	73¼	77	+ 4	147,100
119½	June 16	108¼	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf.	119	117½	118	..	1,000
250	Aug. 18	152	Jan. 5	Cuban-Am. Sugar	244	240	244	− 5⅞	200
110	June 8	104	Jan. 3	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf.	..	..	108	..	..
63⅛	July 6	52¼	Aug. 3	Cuba Cane Sugar	59¾	54⅜	55¼	− 2	62,000
95⅜	July 6	83	July 14	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	95½	94⅞	95	..	1,900
96½	June 8	95½	June 9	DAYTON P. & L. pf	..	..	95½	..	..
98⅝	Feb. 14	89	May 17	Deere & Co. pf.	..	..	90	..	..
153⅝	May 25	140⅜	Mar. 20	Delaware & Hudson	..	..	151¼	..	..
237	June 9	216	Mar. 18	Del., Lack. & West.	..	..	230	..	..
16¼	June 13	8⅞	Mar. 30	Denver & Rio Gr.	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅛	100
37⅝	July 19	15	Mar. 8	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	34⅜	33	33½	..	2,700
140	Feb. 3	131	Mar. 8	Detroit Edison	139	139	139	− ½	200
..	..	..	..	Detroit & Mackinac	..	..	*70	..	..
120	May 10	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys.	117½	117⅜	117½	− 2	400
119	Aug. 22	102¼	Mar. 1	Diamond Match	119	118½	119	+ 4½	200
54½	Apr. 29	41	July 13	Distill. Sec. Corp'n.	47⅜	45½	45⅞	− ⅝	15,100
29½	Feb. 8	23	Feb. 23	Dome Mines‡	25⅝	24½	25	..	3,700
6½	May 13	4½	Mar. 23	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	..	..	5	..	..
14	Jan. 3	10	Jan. 27	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	10	10	10	..	500
*30	Jan. 18	*30	Jan. 18	Duluth Superior Tr.	..	..	*30	..	..
..	..	..	..	Du Pont Powder pf.	..	..	100	..	..
..	..	..	..	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*605	..	..
68¾	Aug. 10	58	Apr. 24	Elec. Storage Bat.	..	..	68⅝	..	..
43⅝	Jan. 3	32	Apr. 22	Erie	39⅝	36½	37⅝	+ 1½	100,700
50½	Jan. 3	48	Apr. 22	Erie 1st pf.	55	52⅝	53½	+ 1⅝	14,400
54½	Jan. 3	41	Apr. 22	Erie 2d pf.	46¾	45⅛	46	+ 1⅜	460
..	..	..	..	Erie & Pitts.†	..	..	*62½	..	..
35	Jan. 7	12⅜	July 13	FED. MIN. & SM.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛	100
57½	Jan. 7	35¼	Apr. 24	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	40	38	38	+ ⅝	400
350	Mar. 18	285	Mar. 1	GEN. CHEMICAL	..	..	315	..	..
116	Jan. 27	113½	July 5	Gen. Chemical pf.	114¼	114¼	114¼	+ ⅝	117
178⅝	Jan. 17	159	Apr. 22	General Electric	172½	170	171	+ ⅝	9,400
587⅛	June 12	455	Apr. 24	General Motors	580	575	575	− 10	400
124⅝	Aug. 21	108	July 14	General Motors pf.	124¾	120	123	+ 2½	8,200
80	Apr. 10	67⅝	Jan. 5	Goodrich (B. F.)	74½	71⅝	72	..	17,900
116⅜	Mar. 16	110	Jan. 5	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	113⅜	113⅛	113⅛	..	345
90	Feb. 16	80	July 12	Granby Consol.	88½	87¼	88¼	+ ½	1,800
127⅝	Jan. 4	119	Aug. 21	Great Northern pf.	119	116¾	117¼	..	9,700
50⅜	Jan. 3	33¾	June 26	Gr'n'c'a Cons. for ore prop.	41	38⅜	38¾	− ⅛	16,400
53⅜	Mar. 9	34	June 26	Greene-Cananea	48⅛	45	47	+ 1½	8,300
90⅛	June 2	71	May 4	Gulf States Steel	75	75	75	− 3	200
101½	June 1	87	May 4	Gulf States S. 1st pf.	95¾	95	95	..	200
90	June 1	72	May 5	Gulf States S. 2d pf.	87⅜	85	85	− 2½	300
96	Jan. 11	95	Jan. 5	HAV. EL. R., L. & P.	..	..	96	..	..
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Hav. El. Ry., L. & P. pf.	..	..	100	..	..
198⅜	July 24	170⅝	July 18	Helme (G. W.) Co.	..	..	195	..	..
119	Mar. 8	119	Mar. 8	Helme (G. W.) Co. pf	..	..	119	..	..
..	..	..	..	Hocking Valley	..	..	132	..	..
135	Aug. 14	126⅛	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining	135	135	135	..	15
109½	Jan. 3	99⅜	Apr. 17	ILLINOIS CENT.	102½	101	101¼	− ⅝	3,800
300	Apr. 11	275	Apr. 7	Ingersoll-Rand	..	..	300	..	..
56⅜	Aug. 25	42⅜	Apr. 22	Insp. Con. Cop.††	56⅜	52	56¼	+ 4¼	133,200
21⅜	Jan. 3	15⅜	July 10	Int. Con. Cor. v. t. c. sh.	17⅜	16½	17	− ½	6,050
19⅜	June 12	15⅜	June 12	Interb. Con. new	..	..	19	..	..
77½	Jan. 3	71	Feb. 15	Int. Con Corp'n pf.	..	..	74	..	..
20½	Jan. 5	16½	Aug. 12	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs.	..	..	16¾	..	..
80¼	Jan. 24	80¼	Jan. 24	Int.-Met. pf.	..	..	80¼	..	..
29⅞	Jan. 5	12	July 13	Int. Agricultural	13	12¾	13	..	400
74	Jan. 3	38⅛	July 14	Int. Agricultural pf.	43½	41	41	− 2	400
108⅛	Jan. 7	108⅛	Jan. 7	Int. Harv., N. J.	115	114	115	− ⅛	900
120	July 19	114	Feb. 29	Int. Harv., N. J. pf	..	..	118½	..	..
84¼	May 18	68⅜	Mar. 9	Int. Harv. Corp'n.	79	78	79	+ ½	600
109	June 14	104¾	Apr. 28	Int. Harv. Corp'n pf	108¾	108¾	108⅝	..	25
39⅜	Aug. 21	13⅜	Feb. 15	Int. M. M. c. of dp.	30¾	30	33¾	+ 1¼	313,000
104	Aug. 21	61⅛	Mar. 1	Int. M. M. pf.c.of dp	104	98	99¼	− ⅝	245,000
56⅜	Jan. 17	39⅝	Aug. 22	Int. Nickel v. t. cfs.	42¼	39¾	41⅜	− 1⅛	20,600
111⅞	Feb. 23	105	Aug. 1	Int. Nickel pf. v.t.cfs	..	..	106	..	..
16⅞	Aug. 12	9½	Mar. 1	Int. Paper	16½	15¾	16¼	+ ⅛	4,500
75	Aug. 9	42¼	Feb. 1	Int. Paper pf.	72⅞	71	71	− 2	4,450
6	May 16	2	July 3	Iowa Central	..	..	3¾	..	..
10	May 15	9	May 10	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	9	..	..
96	Apr. 4	67	Mar. 9	JEWEL TEA	88	87	88	+ 1½	1,400
113	Apr. 4	104	July 6	Jewel Tea pf.	..	..	110	..	..
73	June 16	60	Mar. 27	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	..	..	69	..	..
32½	Jan. 4	23½	Apr. 24	Kan. City Southern	26	24½	25	+ ¼	1,600
64⅞	Jan. 3	58	Aug. 18	Kan. City South. pf.	59⅜	58	59¾	+ 1¾	200
100	June 20	80¼	Mar. 24	Kayser (J.) & Co.	..	..	98	..	..
117	June 9	111¼	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf.	..	..	117	..	..
76⅞	Mar. 20	66	July 18	Kelly Spring Tire†	74⅜	72¼	74⅜	+ 2⅛	11,700
97½	Mar. 14	85⅝	July 15	Kelly Spg. Tire pf.	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	+ ⅞	100
59	Apr. 3	44½	Aug. 2	Kennecott Copper	51⅜	48¾	50¼	+ 1¼	81,800
5¼	May 31	3	Mar. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	..	..	5¼	..	..
29	Mar. 27	29	Mar. 27	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	..	..	29	..	..

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
130	Feb. 3	126¾	May 25	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	130	130	130	..	25
86	Jan. 6	64	May 5	LACK. STEEL CO.	79¼	75⅝	76⅝	+ 1¼	22,300
10⅞	Feb. 9	103½	Mar. 20	Laclede Gas	..	..	105⅞	..	..
22½	July 19	10	May 2	Lake Erie & West.	21½	20	20	− ¾	800
45	June 21	32	Apr. 20	Lake Erie & W. pf.	43	43	43	+ 4	500
56½	June 5	40⅜	July 15	Lee Rubber Tire	47⅜	45	45½	− ½	3,650
85	May 31	74½	Jan. 31	Lehigh Valley†	82⅜	79	80⅜	+ 1⅜	29,200
272	July 24	240	Apr. 14	Liggett & Myers	..	..	264	..	..
122	Mar. 3	118	Mar. 30	Liggett & Myers pf.	121	121	121	..	73
41½	June 12	20	Jan. 31	Long Island†	36	36	36	+ ½	300
21	Jan. 18	15	Mar. 7	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	..	..	16	..	..
91½	Jan. 13	78	Mar. 16	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	..	..	82½	..	..
59½	June 27	50	Mar. 3	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	59½	..	..
230⅞	Aug. 19	179¼	Jan. 19	Lorillard (P.) Co.	..	..	230⅞	..	..

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EQUITABLE AGENTS GATHER.

Convention of Assurance Society Clubs Begins Today.

The annual convention of the Agency Clubs of the Equitable Life Assurance Society will begin with a reception this evening at the Bankers' Club in the Equitable Building. The members will go from their headquarters at the Waldorf in special stages. Tomorrow morning there will be a business session in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf, and at the same place in the evening a musical comedy, written by members, will be given. It is entitled "The One Hundred Thousand Dollar Case," and sixty of the agency men will be in the cast.

The work of renovating and refurnishing 500 rooms on the Astoria side of the Waldorf has been completed, so that members may have the use of these accommodations, and the grill-room, which has been closed all Summer, will be opened as a special dining-room for the visitors. Wednesday and Thursday sessions of the clubs will take place in the Equitable Building.

CRAFT TO SALVAGE U-BOATS.

Steamship Built on Catamaran Plan for Spanish Government.

ZAANDAM, Netherlands, Aug. 27.—An ingenious craft for the salvage of submarines has just been launched here to the order of the Spanish Government. It is a double-screw steamship made up of two separate vessels six meters deep and six meters broad, the fore and aft decks of which are bound together with an intervening space of eight meters, thus giving the entire structure a breadth of twenty meters. The open space is spanned by hoisting apparatus powerful enough to haul up sunken submarines between the two halves of the ship.

The electrically-driven windlasses have a total lifting capacity of 650 tons, with a test load of 1,000 tons. On board the ship are four workshops for the repair of the salved underwater craft, together with a hold for the storage of torpedoheads, which in case of fire can be immediately submerged. The vessel is 92½ meters long.

Leipsic Autumn Fair Opened.

BERLIN, Aug. 27. (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Autumn fair at Leipsic was opened yesterday. The number of exhibitors is 2,600, which is larger than is usual even in times of peace. A new section has been added for the display of foodstuffs.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Aug. 26, 1916:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1916.	1915.	*1913.
Monday	883,531	890,450	163,678
Tuesday	1,320,649	797,179	216,715
Wednesday	1,094,535	1,051,010	196,043
Thursday	751,156	713,807	390,188
Friday	776,729	913,149	289,624
Saturday	251,392	345,201	Holiday
Total w'k	5,068,293	4,719,885	1,246,248
Year to date	100,215,923	95,640,601	57,266,129

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$2,169,500	$3,401,500	$1,102,000
Tuesday	5,555,500	2,435,500	1,670,000
Wednesday	4,024,000	2,406,000	1,492,000
Thursday	2,785,000	2,612,500	1,187,000
Friday	2,656,000	2,682,500	1,418,500
Saturday	1,023,000	1,860,000	Holiday
Total w'k	$18,211,300	$14,895,000	$6,959,500
Year to date	884,006,750	587,042,200	346,855,800

*Stock Exchange closed in 1914.

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	Aug. 26,'16.	Aug. 28,'15.	Decrease.
R. R. & mis.	5,000,292	4,719,886	*340,406

BONDS.

R. R. & mis.	$11,702,800	$14,590,000	$2,727,200
Government	6,242,500	38,500	*6,204,000
State		54,000	54,000
City	266,000	212,500	7,000
Total, all	$18,211,300	$14,895,000	*$3,316,300

*Increase.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Jacket	.06
Alta	.04	Justice	.04
Andes	.03	Kentucky Con.	.04
Best & Belcher	.08	Mexican	.03
Bullion	.05	Occidental Con.	.10
Caledonia	.01	Ophir	.70
Challenge Con.	.38	Overman	.21
Chollar	.04	Potosi	.04
Con. Imperial	.04	Savage	.04
Con. Virginia	.01	Seg. Belcher	.05
Exchequer	.08	Sierra Nevada	.02
Gould & Curry	.02	Union Con.	.23
Hale & Norcross	.03	Utah	.06

TONOPAH.

Belmont	.05	Florence	.68
Jim Butler	.75	G'field Cons.	.58
McNamara	.84	G'field Merger	.82
Midway	.03	Jumbo Exten.	.08
Mizpah	.19	Kewanaa	.51
Mizpah Exten.	.19	Lone Star	.10
Montana	.03	Red Lion	.03
North Star	.22	Silver Pick	.14
Rescue	.15	Spearhead	.14
Tonopah Exten.	.22		.05
West End	5.00	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
	.79	Big Jim	.12
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.18
Atlanta	.09	Packard	.37
Booth	.12	Rochester Mines	.59
C. O. D.	.03	Round Mountain	.41
Comb. Fraction	.07	White Caps	.32
D'field Daisy	.03		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	10¼	10⅞	Isabella	18½	19
Elkton	16	17½	Jackpot	5½	8
El Paso	62	75	McKinney	20	35
Findlay	3¾	4½	Portland	165¼	175
Golden C.	21¼	21⅞	Vindicator	190	195
Gold Sov.	6	6½	U G M	9	9¼
Granite	64	67			

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Transactions Six Days.

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Mon.	90,010	81,600	233,200	$78,000
Tues.	111,781	92,248	197,050	98,000
Wed.	86,768	82,504	223,130	115,000
Thurs.	85,685	96,480	196,180	84,000
Fri.	57,086	137,685	206,405	50,800
Sat.	27,328	37,047	176,400	45,000
Total	458,658	527,353	1,232,365	470,800

INDUSTRIALS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
94,320 *Astna Explo	14⅝	11¾	12⅝	..
16,600 A.L.C. ($50 paid)	55	50	52½	..
503 Am. D. Syn.	12½	12	12⅝	..
1,100 Br.-A. T. Co., (ord.bearer)	19¾	19½	19⅝ +	⅛
1,705 *But. Chem.	5	4½	4⅝ —	⅛
3,000 C. N. G. Corp.	1¼	1	1 —	..
2,350 *Car. L. & P.	4⅝	4	4 —	⅛
2,350 Corp. R. & H.	4½	4	4¼ —	⅛
440 Carbon Steel	74½	70½	74½ +	⅛
300 Cramp S. Bldg	81	80	81	+3
400 Curtiss Aeropl., v. t. ctfs.	22½	20	22½ ..	
5,146 Chev. Motor	207	198	200 —	3
520 Driggs-Sea	98	95	95 —	2½
1,240 Emer. Phon	10	9	9¼ —	⅛
2,225 Electric Gun	1⅝	⅝	⅝ —	⅛
8,310 Fisher Body	41	37¾	41 ..	
200 Flem. L. Pho	1½	1½	1½ —	⅛
8,350 *Gast. W. & W.	45½	42¾	45⅛ —	⅛
525 H. & B. C. Co	38	37	37⅜ —	⅛
135 Hall Signal	9	8	9 ..	
100 Hartman Corp.	72½	72½	72½ ..	
308 Hol. Sug. Cp.	47	46	46¾ +	⅛
301 Hol. S. Cp. pf.	96	95	96 ..	
58,750 *I. C. Ch. C.	30	30	32 ..	
100 Int. Con. Rub.	14½	14½	14½ ..	
24,100 *Jop. Ore Sp. (new stock)	60	52	61 +	3
3,500 Kapo Mfg. C.	5½	5¼	5¾ —	⅛
2,300 Kath. Br. pf.	19	17½	18 —	⅛
300 Kelsey Wheel	55	55	55 ..	
700 Kelsey W. pf.	100	100	100 ..	
875 *Lake Tor. Bt.	8½	8	8 —	⅛
1,000 *L.T.B. Ist pf.	8⅝	8	8 —	⅛
2,125 Man. Transit.	1½	1⅜	1⅜ ..	
1,800 Manc. of Am.	3⅝	3½	3⅝ —	⅛
15,400 *Maxim Mun.	3½	3¼	3⅜ +	⅛
57,910 *Midvale Steel	65	62½	64 +	½
200 *Mit. M., w.i.	66	65	64 +	1
620 *Mot. Prt. Co.	66	62	64 ..	
8,600 Peerless Truck & Mot. Cp.	26	24½	24½ —	1
6,200 *Pullman Vent. Corp.	3¼	2⅞	3¼ +	⅛
3,550 *Pullman Vent. Corp. pf.	6¾	6	6¾ +	⅛
1,675 *Saxon Mot. Car Co.	78½	73	73 —	4
685 *Scripps-Booth	51⅝	50½	51⅛ —	⅜
650 S'field Body	88	81¼	84⅝ +	3
350 Seaboard St. & M.	26	24½	25½ ..	
1,600 Smith & Sp. pf.	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝ ..	
4,200 *St. Jo. Lead	16	15¾	15⅞ +	⅛
3,850 *Stromberg Carburetor	45½	43¼	44 ..	
3,300 Stutz Motor	66⅛	65	65⅝ —	⅜
5,000 Subm. Boat				
v. t. ctfs.	35⅜	34⅞	35 ..	
7,550 *Tob. Prod.	47⅝	45⅜	46 —	1¼
28,350 *U.S.L.&H.Cp.	3⅜	2⅞	3⅛ +	⅛
330 U.S.L.&H.pf.	54	54	54 —	⅛
2,400 U.S S'ship Co.	6	5¾	6 ..	
1,500 Unicorn Film.	1.00	1.00	1.00 +10	
18,000 United Mot.	65½	62	62⅝ +	1⅝
2,675 Un. Tr. Prf. Sh.	⅞	⅞	⅞ +	⅛
1,400 *Wab.-Pitts. Ter. w. i.	19¼	18⅞	18¾ —	⅛
60 *Wab.-Pitts. Ter. w. i. pf.	49	49	49 ..	
7,000 White Motors	54½	53⅜	54 +	½
25,000 Willys-Overland Rgts.	1¼	⅝	⅝ —	
8,800 *Zinc Con. Co.	4⅞	4	4⅜ +	⅛
2,700 World Film.	4	4	4 ..	
250 Willys-Over-Rgts. pf.-c	1	⅞	⅞ ..	

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

228 Illinois P. L.	181	168	177 +10
218 Pierce Oil	12⅝	12½	12½ ..
215 Prairie P. L.	247	231	244 +16
43 Southern P. L.	204	199	204 ..
1 S. W. P. L.	106	106	106 ..
31 Std Oil of Cal.	270	265	270 +
110 Std O. of N.Y.	209	208	209 +

OTHER OIL STOCKS

6,100 *Al. P., Ltd., (pros.)	58	57	57 ..
2,750 *Bar. O. & G.	3	2¾	3 ..
4,850 *C.& Co.(O.R.)	14¾	13	13⅝ —
6,000 *Cos.(O. & G.	11⅝	11	12⅛ +
700 *Cos.O.& G. pf.	4⅞	4½	4⅝ —
24,525 *Federal Oil	1¼	1	1⅛ —
4,550 *Int. Pet.	10⅝	9⅞	10⅜ ..
820 Island Oil & T.	78	75	75 —
1,400 Kenova Oil	115	112	113 —
7,700 Mex. Petrol.	13⅝	12⅝	13⅜ +
37,500 *Midwest O.	42	39	41 —
430 *Midw. Ref.	63	61	61 —
450 *Muskogee R.	3¼	3¼	3¼ —
9,800 *N. Y.-Ok. O.	1¼	1	1⅛ —
138,000 *Okla. Oil	12	7	10 +
111,480 †Okla. P. & R.	6⅝	6	6⅛ —
1,950 *Sap. O. & R.	95	80	80 —10
200 Savoy Oil	9½	9½	9½ ..
7,000 *Sinclair Oil	40	9	9 —
34,300 *Tex Mex. P.	96	38⅝	40 +
40,375 *Un. West. O.	4	3	3⅝ +
21,200 Vac. O. & G.	38	35	35 —
250 Ventura	8	8¼	8¼ ..
4,500 Victoria	1¼	1	1 —
800 Wayl'd O.&G.	4	3⅞	3⅞ —

MINING STOCKS

1,860 †Ala.-Br. Col. M. (pros.)	55	50	52 —
44,945 *Alas.-West.	3	2½	2⅝ —
21,900 †Arizona Cop.	27⅝	25	25⅝ +
42,950 †Atlanta	17	10	10 —
1,000 Big Ledg. Cop.	4	3¾	3¾ ..
300 Bingham Min.	39	39	39 ..
5,200 †Booth	3¾	3½	3⅝ —
16,600 Bost. & Mont.	80	75	80 —
300 Butte & N. Y. v. t. ctfs.	2	1¾	1⅞ ..
4,150 *Calaveras C.	5⅞	5½	5⅝ +
66,600 Caledonia	6⅜	5⅝	6⅛ +
1,700 Canada Cop.	68	60	62 —
8,000 †Cashboy	1¼	1	1 —
900 Cerro de Pas.	37	36	37 +
4,450 Con. Cop. M.	2¾	2	2⅛ ..
1,000 Con. Nev. St.	1	1	1 ..
1,800 *†Comstock T.	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜ ..
11,900 Con. Ariz. Sm.	1¾	1½	1⅝ ..
8,500 *Con. Homest.	1¾	1½	1⅝ —
2,800 Crystal C. M.	1¾	1½	1⅝ ..
5,650 Dundee-Ariz. Cop. (a pr.)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜ +
43,570 Emma Copper	69	50	55 —
500 Davis-Daly	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜ ..
500 Dome Lake	43	43	43 ..
9,500 Dome Ext.	36	36	36 ..
400 1st Nat. Cop.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜ ..
100 Florence	56	56	56 ..
7,035 †G'field Cons.	84	80	80 ..
1,000 †G'field Merg.	8½	8¼	8¼ —
35,200 *Greenmonster Mining	2¾	1⅞	1⅞ —
6,400 G'stinger Min.	38	36	37 —
6,500 Hecla Min.	5⅜	4½	5⅛ +
61,150 †Insp. Needles (a pros.)	75	54	74 ..
2,770 Hoe Smelting	5⅜	4¾	4¾ ..
300 Hull Copper	23	23	23 —
1,100 *Iron Blos.	1¼	1¼	1¼ —
98,000 Jer. Verde (pros.)	1⅝	1⅜	1½ —
4,750 *†Jim Butler	80	75	75 —
600 Jer. Vlct. Ext.	87	82	85 +
297,500 †Jumbo Ext.	60	52	54 +
8,000 †Kewanaa	11	10½	10½ ..
11,500 *†Marsh Min.	11	10¼	10¼ ..
200 Kerr Lake	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛ ..
100 Keeweenaw	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜ ..
2,975 La Rose Cons.	⅞	⅞	⅞ —
13,275 *Marysville Min. Co.	1¼	1	1¼ ..
1,400 †McKin.-Dar.	60	59	60 +
67,300 *†Mich. Gold Min. & Mill.	70	63	66 +
7,600 Magma Copper	16¼	14⅝	16 +
300 Mines of Am.	2¼	2⅛	2⅛ +
3,535 Mol. Tung.	3½	3	3⅛ +
2,100 *†Mont. G. M.	98	95	95 —
45,150 Monitor Sil.	2½	1⅞	2⅛ +
100 Mont. Consol.	⅝	⅝	⅝ ..
1,500 Montreyes	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝ ..
120,500 *†Mother L.	35	31	34½ +
89,500 *†New Ray M.	61	51	61 +
54,300 N. Y. & H. R. Min. Co.	16½	15	16¼ +
500 Mutual Min.	2¼	2¼	2¼ ..
2,000 Nip. Min. Co.	7⅞	7	7 —
5,000 Oat. Big Jim.	1	1	1 ..
1,715 *O. Lex. (pr.)	66	65	65 ..
4,000 Petersen Lake	23	23	23 ..
3,200 Pitts. Jerome	1⅜	1¼	1⅜ +
66,600 *Old Em. L.	19	12	16 —
29,000 *†Rex Hero. M.	3½	3½	3⅜ ..
8,700 †Roch. Mines	61	58	60 +
5,000 *San Toy	14	13½	13⅝ —
1,500 *Sh.C.Z. & L.	15½	14	14 —
35,400 *†Silver Pick	18½	12	14 +
3,550 St. Sil.-Lead	1½	1¼	1⅜ ..
6,100 *†Success Min.	33	32	33 —
1,050 *Tono. Belm.	4⅜	4	4¼ —
4,640 Tono. Exten.	5⅞	5¾	5⅞ —
630 Tono. Mining	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝ —
4,000 Temiskaming	61	59	59 —
500 Tri-Bullion	⅝	⅝	⅝ ..
525 Unit. Eastern	3½	3⅜	3⅜ ..
20,200 *†U.S. Cont.M.	9	8	8⅜ —
24,500 *†Un. V. Ext.	35⅝	31⅝	33¼ +
15,740 Unity G. M.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜ ..
2,750 Wh. Oaks M.	6¼	5½	5⅝ +
1,750 *Yuscaran C.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝ ..
1,900 W. End Con.	79	77	79 —
200 Wettlaufer	12	11	11 —
300 Wh. Kn. Cop. (prospect)	2	1⅞	1⅞ ..
1,200 White Cap.	37	37	37 ..
500 Vipond	37	37	37 ..
600 Yuk.-Alaska	44	43¾	43¾ ..
200 Yukon G. M.	2¼	2¼	2¼ ..

BONDS

33,800 British 5s	99½	9	99¼ ..
10,000 C. Arts. Sm.5s	48	48	48 — 2
131,000 *Cos.Oil 6s,w.i.	102¾	99½	102¼ ..
30,000 *Midv. St. 5s	99½	95¼	95½ + ⅛
137,000 *Russ. Gov. 6½s, w. i.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜ + ⅛
40,000 *Sulz. & Sons Co. 6s	100⅛	100	100 ..
62,000 Sinel. Oil 6s	106⅜	95⅛	98⅛ + 1⅛

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share.

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FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
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Fifth Av. & 88th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

The Mechanics & Metals National Bank
of the City of New York.
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WORLD'S BUSINESS.
The Annalist deals with financial and industrial problems. Open Security Market of unlisted bonds and stocks. Every Monday. 10c.—$4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
Acts as Trustee and Agent for Persons and Corporations.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Common Stock of

International Mercantile Marine Company

issued under the Agreement dated November 22, 1915, between the undersigned Committee and Holders of said stock becoming parties thereto:

NOTICE is hereby given that a Plan and Agreement, dated August 1, 1916, for the readjustment of International Mercantile Marine Company has been adopted and approved by the undersigned Committee, and that a copy of said Plan and Agreement has been filed with **United States Mortgage & Trust Company**, the Depositary under said agreement dated November 22, 1915, at its office in the City of New York.

Any holder of a certificate of deposit issued under said agreement, dated November 22, 1915, who shall not assent to said Plan and Agreement, may at any time within the period of twenty days after the date of the first publication of this notice in accordance with the provisions of said agreement dated November 22, 1915, withdraw from said agreement, dated November 22, 1915, and dissent from said Plan and Agreement at his option, by filing with the Depositary, written notice of his dissent therefrom and of his desire to withdraw from said agreement dated November 22, 1915, and upon the filing of such notice of dissent and upon surrender to said Depositary of such certificate of deposit, with properly executed transfers thereof, and upon payment of all stamp taxes required by law and also upon payment of $1 for each share of stock represented by such certificate as a proportionate share of the compensation, expenses and obligations of the Committee to the date of such withdrawal and upon compliance otherwise with all the terms and conditions of said agreement dated November 22, 1915, withdraw from said agreement, and thereupon he shall be entitled to receive Common stock to the par amount set forth in his certificate of deposit so surrendered. The assent to and ratification of said Plan and Agreement by depositors who do not so dissent within said period shall be conclusively and finally assumed, whether or not they shall have had actual notice of the adoption or approval and filing of said Plan and Agreement, or of the contents thereof; and all such depositors shall be conclusively and finally deemed for all purposes to have assented to said Plan and Agreement and the terms thereof, and shall be irrevocably bound and concluded by the same, and their rights shall be such only as are conferred by said Plan and Agreement, subject to compliance with such conditions as are imposed by said Plan and Agreement.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Committee or the Depositary.

Dated New York, August 12, 1916.

ALFRED A. COOK,
EDWIN G. BAETJER, } Counsel.

JOHN W. PLATTEN, Chairman.
LEWIS L. CLARKE,
DONALD G. GEDDES,
A. H. S. POST,
CHAUNCEY H. MURPHEY, Secretary, 55 Cedar Street, New York City.
STACEY C. RICHMOND,
WILLIAM C. VAN ANTWERP,
COMMITTEE.
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY, Depositary. 55 Cedar Street, New York City.

(THE)
German American Insurance Company
New York
STATEMENT JANUARY 1, 1916
CAPITAL
$2,000,000
RESERVE FOR ALL OTHER LIABILITIES
10,146,941
NET SURPLUS
10,217,685
ASSETS
22,364,626

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.

Sealed bids or proposals for the supply of all materials and for the installation of the tracks for a portion of a rapid transit railroad, hereinafter referred to, will be received by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company at the office of its Chief Engineer, 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, until the 5th day of September, 1916, at 12:15 P. M., at which time and place the proposals will be publicly opened and read.

The portion referred to is the Queensboro Bridge Line, Section No. 4-C, and comprises a two-track elevated railroad, located in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Queens, City of New York, on the upper deck of the Queensboro Bridge and approaches, beginning at the Building Line of Second Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, and extending over the bridge and approaches to a point 44 feet east of the East Building Line of Ely Avenue, Borough of Queens.

A fuller description of the work and other requirements, provisions, and specifications are given in the Invitation to Contractors and in the form of Contract, Contract Drawings, Bond and Contractor's Proposal, which are to be deemed a part of this notice, and copies of which may be inspected and purchased at said office of the Chief Engineer of the Company.

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.
By GEO. H. PEGRAM, Chief Engineer.
New York, August 21st, 1916.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, September 12, 1916, for Contract 178, for constructing the lock above the Eastern new tunnel of the Catskill Aqueduct. The grouting will occur above two stretches of the tunnel, aggregating about 4,000 feet in length. The work is located in the Town of Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and the contract forms can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR STRUCTURAL STEEL.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 A. M., September 5, 1916, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing the above-mentioned material. Blanks and general information relating to this Circular (No. 1077) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agents, 24 State Street, New York City, and 614 Whitney-Central Building, New Orleans, La.; also from the Chief Engineer Offices in the following cities: Baltimore, Md.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Cleveland, Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Detroit, Mich.; Milwaukee, Wis.; St. Paul, Minn.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Memphis, Tenn.; Galveston, Texas; Commercial Club, Kansas City, Mo., and Chamber of Commerce, Quincy, Ill.—Earl I. Brown, Major, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., General Purchasing Officer.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION
Possible Solution of Future Labor Crises
The Annalist today discusses the problem which is now in every employer's mind.
CANADA'S GRAIN CROP.—A survey of conditions as compared with last year's and this year's production in the United States.
Last week was an extraordinary one in the Cotton Market. The Annalist reviews the situation in its usual authoritative and searching manner.
Another topic of absorbing interest to investors is the story of "Two Moves in United States Steel—1909 and Now."
The Open Security Market—Barometrics—Stock and Bond—Grain—Cotton Markets
On News Stands Today
The Annalist
10 Cents a Copy $4 a Year
Times Square—New York
An Annalist Binder Sent Prepaid, $1.25

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bimonthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Aug. 26, 1916. Bid.	Quotation Aug. 26, 1916. Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	27	27⅜
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	90	95
*Alb. So. 5s,'39	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 16	156¼	158
A.G.& E.(Md.)	3,714,200	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	49¾	50½
Do pf. ($50).	2,762,400	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	381	382
Am. L. & Tr.	16,448,200	2½	Q	Aug 1, 16	109¼	111
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	69	70
Am. P. & L.	8,203,400	1	Q	Aug 1, 16	84	85½
Do 6% cu. pf	3,563,200	1½	Q	July 1, 16	84	85½
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	⅜	Q	Jan 1, 16	42	46
Do pf.	3,914,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	73½	74¾
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	8½	8⅞
Do 1st pf.7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	62	64
Do 6% pc. pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	22	23½
Anac. & P.R. 5s,'48	2,517,000	2½	S	A. & O.	98	..
Ariz. Power 1st 6s,'33	1,850,000	3	S	May 1, 15	84	88
Ashe. L. & P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96½	98
Atl. Power & Lt. pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	July, 1918	92½	95
Au. & Syr.El. 1st & rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. 5s,'35	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	67	72
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s,'36	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93

My Latest Skirt Model---
"The Cavalier"

A value like "The Cavalier" was made possible through a large purchase of Satin Duchess bought for the express purpose of creating this particular leader.

No. T-2000—
Satin Duchess, $4.25

No. T-2001—
Taffeta, $3.75

P. J. BARASH
The Popular Priced Skirt Specialist,
36-38 West 20th Street.

Broadcloth & Velveteen Suits
$13 to $18
Hirsch & Bro.
153-159 W. 27th St.

Forstmann & Huffmann
Broadcloth Fur-Trimmed Suits,
$12.75. Terms 10-10, $13.75.
The talk of New York—popular-priced suits and coats with style and material of excellence.
Bronner-Bloom Co.,
16-18-20 West 32nd St.

The Home Pattern Co.
Sole Manufacturers of Patterns For
The Ladies' Home Journal
114 Fifth Ave., New York,
Between 16th and 17th Streets.
The Best Managed Pattern Company in America
Writing and Rest Room equipped with telephone, stenographer, latest trade papers, etc., etc. Visits from Dry Goods Merchants most welcome.

The Immediate Delivery Suit House of Big Values.
All Wool Velour Suits $9.00 and up
All Wool Poplin Suits $7.50 and up
BENJAMIN MARTIN,
22 WEST 27TH ST.

Suits OF THE BETTER GRADE. PRICES $9.00 TO $16.50. VELOURS, BROADCLOTHS AND GABARDINES.
GUARANTEED AMERICAN WOOLEN POPLINS, YARN DYED SATIN. $9.00
SCHWARTZ & LEVINE,
152-156 WEST 25TH ST.

SMASHING ALL SALES RECORDS! OUR 2 BIG VALUES
POPLIN (Guaranteed All-Wool) SUITS $8.50
VELOUR (Satin Lined) SUITS $9.00
TRIANGLE COAT COMPANY,
13-15 West 20th St.

SUITS AND COATS
PILE FABRIC NOVELTY CLOTH
—IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—
S. STEINFELD & CO.
43-45-47 WEST 23D STREET

MISSES' & JUNIORS'
SUITS & COATS
Well-Made. Popular Prices.
QUICK DELIVERIES
M. & H. Gordon, 22-24 W. 26 St.

SUITS $10.50 and Up
COATS $6.75 and Up
KARL LIGHT,
45 WEST 27TH ST.
"The Best For the Price."

See Our Wonderful American Woolen Poplin Fancy Trimmed Suit, $8.75
M. KANANACK,
34 West 17th St.

$3 SKIRTS $3
FANCY AND PLAIN TAFFETA.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES.
GREATER NEW YORK SILK CO.,
44 E. 23d St. Tel. Gramercy 3895

Crowley Neckwear for Women — That Something New
Gives Youthfulness, Dash and Style. Nationally advertised.
TIMOTHY F. CROWLEY, INC.,
40 E. 22d St. N. Y.

Witchtex TRADE MARK — The Modern Crinoline
For all bouffant or distended effects.
J. W. Goddard & Sons, Incorporated.
Sole Selling Agent, 92 Bleecker St., N. Y.

Nearlinen — THE PERFECT LINEN SUBSTITUTE
British Manufacture
SHIPLEY-HOLLINS CO. New York.

Novelty Sweater Coats
Albertson, Beckhard & Allen, Inc.,
140 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 19th Street.

SILK DRESSES From $2.75 Messalines—Poplins—Taffetas. to $4.50 WASH DRESSES From $9.00 Doz. to $2.75 Ea.
IPP & KWINT, 118 WEST 22D STREET.

Collars of Style
William Barker Co.,
239 4th Ave., N. Y. City.

CREPE DE CHINE WAISTS,
$18 A DOZEN, UP.
Immediate Delivery. Phone Chelsea 4948.
Schwartz Bros., 39-47 W. 19th St.

DRESSES
POPULAR PRICED SILKS & SERGES.
PHIL. MARK & CO. 71 West 23d Street. Gramercy 4414.

FRANK & FRANK 141-143 W. 28 ST.
Offering a Fall Poplin Suit at $7.75.

RESERVE BANKS CUT FARMERS' INTEREST

Preferential Discount Enables Agriculturists to Get Money at 6 Per Cent. Now.

BANKS GET IT AT 3 PER CENT.

$124,000,000 Loaned on Warehouse Receipts to June 30 — Bankers Indorse Cheap Money Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, gave out a statement today saying that under the Federal Reserve Board's regulations, in establishing preferential discount rates on commodity paper, national banks had loaned more than $124,000,000 on warehouse receipts, and the arrangement had resulted in letting farmers borrow money at 6 per cent. in communities where heretofore they had been obliged to pay from 10 to 15 per cent. and even more. Mr. Williams noted also that the farmers were taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by the Federal Reserve act to borrow on farm lands.

Mr. Williams's statement follows:

"The action of the Federal Reserve Board a year ago in establishing preferential discount rates on commodity paper worked admirably. Under the board's regulations in that connection, all member banks, State and national, were given, within reasonable limitations, the opportunity of borrowing all the money they required at 3 per cent. per annum, where the discounting bank could show that the commodity paper offered was secured by warehouse receipts for cotton or other staple commodity, and that it had not charged the original borrower more than 6 per cent. per annum.

"This arrangement resulted, in many parts of the country, in giving farmers the opportunity of borrowing money at 6 per cent., where for years they had been accustomed to paying 10, 12, or 15 per cent., and in many cases still more exorbitant rates.

$124,095,000 in Loans.

"An analysis of the bank statement of June 30, 1916, shows that our national banks on the date named were lending to customers on warehouse receipts secured by cotton the sum of $44,346,000, and on warehouse receipts secured by wheat, tobacco, and other commodities they were lending $79,749,000—the total loans secured by warehouse receipts being $124,095,000.

"Of the money thus loaned on warehouse receipts $13,000,000 was being loaned by national banks in the New England States, $38,000,000 in the Eastern States, $37,000,000 in the Southern States, $25,000,000 by those in the Middle States, $2,500,000 in the Western States, and about $8,000,000 in the Pacific States.

"Of the $124,000,000 loaned on the security named $39,000,000 was loaned by the country national banks, $37,000,000 by the national banks in the central reserve cities, and $48,000,000 by those in other reserve cities.

"The farmers of the country are also rapidly learning to take advantage of the provisions of the Federal Reserve act which enable banks outside of the central reserve cities to loan money on farm lands. The amount loaned by national banks on farm property June 23, 1915, was $25,000,000; on March 7, 1916, this had been increased to $40,000,000, while the last report of June 30, 1916, shows the amount loaned by national banks on farms to have increased to $45,000,000.

Collapse in Extortionate Rates.

"Reports which have been coming to this office show that there has been a general collapse in the extortionate rates of interest which for years past had been exacted by many national banks in various sections of the country from their customers, especially in the agricultural districts; although in certain parts of the country certain banks, I regret to say, are still trying to hang on to their methods.

"In various instances national banks which have been called on to reduce their rates of interest to those permitted by law have not only complied, but have advised this office that they are now conducting their business on a plane which is proving not only more satisfactory to their customers, but, all things considered, more satisfactory to the banks themselves, as their business is showing a healthy expansion in response to the more liberal treatment which they are now according their customers.

"For example, the cashier of a national bank in the interior of Texas, which had in the past been charging excessive interest rates, recently wrote this office as follows:

While it has been rather hard for us to get down to the legal rate I realize that you are absolutely correct, and I am sure that the cheaper rate of interest will bring and is already bringing this bank a large increase of business. Your stand in this matter is entirely commendable, and we will do our best to uphold you in it.

"Since July 1, 1916, twenty-four new national banks have been organized, with a capital of $1,845,000, and existing national banks have increased their capital to the extent of $1,615,000, making a total increase in banking capital since July 1 of $3,460,000.

"The number of national banks which have gone into liquidation in the same period, exclusive of those which have consolidated with other national banks, is sixteen, with aggregate capital of $1,205,000. The capital of the new banks, plus the capital increase of old banks, since July 1 thus amounts to about three times the capital of banks going into liquidation for purposes other than to consolidate with other national banks."

Some Uses of Leather.

Hand-tooled leather is used in many ways by the people who can afford it. Not only screens and panels with coverings for furniture, chair, and seat backs are made of it, but entire walls in libraries and dining rooms are done in old Cordovan designs. Even lamps and the lamp shade are made of leather. This is used on a frame of wood for tall lamps and the big shades have the panels of a leather specially treated to make it translucent. Leather pillows are more practical for the college man than many things he receives as gifts for his study, and his monogram or fraternity seal can be placed upon them. The leather, hand-worked, appears in any number of smaller articles, book covers, desk sets, card and game sets, boxes and jewel caskets, and there are even leather door stops. A firm doing this fine hand work, supplies many of the high-grade "gift shops" which are continually springing up and which are to be classed among the amusements of smart Summer and Winter resorts. Steer hides, calfskins, pigskins, sheepskins, skivers, and suedes are among the various leathers used for different purposes.

ART TREASURES IN AFRICA.

Shipment of $400,000 Worth of Canvases Reaches Cape Town.

LONDON, Aug. 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Word has been received here of the safe arrival at Cape Town of three vessels laden with $400,000 worth of pictures secretly sent out from London and that are to constitute a National Art Gallery for South Africa.

The pictures represent a collection purchased in 1913 by Max Michaelis, the Rand Magistrate, who was seeking a means of recording his affection for the country of his earlier years with the gift. The pictures have been delayed in England, first in order that a gallery might be prepared to receive them, and then by the outreak of the war. The paintings were transported to Cape Town by a generous ship owner at his own expense.

It was after the late Sir Hugh Lane, a victim of the Lusitania, took out to Johannesburg a collection of modern paintings that the leading men of the Dutch population expressed enthusiasm and a desire for examples of the art of their own great ancestors in a gallery of their own. Following this Sir Hugh made the collection that has just been received in South Africa, and Mr. Michaelis purchased it promptly.

With Rembrandt, Frans Hals, and the great "Little Masters," Dutch art was at its zenith at the time of the foundation of Cape Town, and when the prestige of the Dutch East India Company was at its height. The collection contains one of the finest works by Frans Hals in existence in the "Portrait of an Old Woman," from the Kann collection. The lowest estimate of its value is about $100,000. There are sixty-eight pictures in all, each a Dutch work of the seventeenth century.

'MOSQUITO FLEET' INSURED.

Companies Consent to Extra Risk of Private Boats in Manoeuvres.

When the privately owned power boats are mobilized on Sept. 5 for the manoeuvres as part of the naval training cruise, signal experts will be detailed from battleships and cruisers to assist in the work of the "mosquito fleet."

Lieutenant John W. Wilcox, who is stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and Lieutenant Thomas H. Taylor, in charge of the navy recruiting station at 34 East Twenty-third Street, Manhattan, are arranging for these assignments from the battleships.

Although the place for the mobilization has not been definitely determined upon, it probably will be Gravesend Bay. Enrollments will close on Sept. 1, and on that date, or within a day or two afterward, Lieutenant Wilcox will designate the assembling point.

Many of these boats are insured, and this has raised the question of the liability of the insurers in view of the special risks of the cruising operations.

Thus far no company has canceled a policy because of the risk or made any objection to the cruise. They all have taken the attitude that, as the manoeuvres are in the interest of the national Government, they should share with the owners of the boats some of the risks of loss.

Dedicate Potter Memorial Sept. 10.

The dedication of the Bishop Potter memorial pulpit in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine has been deferred. The rector, the Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor, said the announcement that the pulpit was to be used yesterday was incorrect, as the work has not been completed. It is expected that the dedication ceremony may take place on Sept. 10. This carved marble pulpit is said to be one of the largest and most beautiful pulpits in America. The Church News Association, 52 East Twenty-fifth Street, sent THE TIMES a statement on Friday saying that the Potter memorial pulpit would be opened yesterday.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
WHEAT.				
Aug. 21	$1.50¾	$1.47⅞	$1.55	$1.51⅝
Aug. 22	1.51⅝	1.48¼	1.55½	1.50¼
Aug. 23	1.51	1.48⅞	1.54⅛	1.52⅛
Aug. 24	1.50½	1.47½	1.54⅛	1.51
Aug. 25	1.54	1.48	1.55⅝	1.50⅝
Aug. 26	1.54¼	1.51⅛	1.55⅝	1.53½

	May. High.	May. Low.
WHEAT.		
Aug. 21	$1.58⅝	$1.55⅝
Aug. 22	1.58½	1.53¼
Aug. 23	1.58	1.55⅝
Aug. 24	1.57⅝	1.54⅝
Aug. 25	1.58	1.53½
Aug. 26	1.58	1.56

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
CORN.						
Aug. 21	87¼	86½	75¼	73⅞	78⅜	77¼
Aug. 22	86⅞	85⅛	74⅝	73¼	78⅛	77
Aug. 23	86⅛	85	74⅜	73⅛	78	77⅛
Aug. 24	85⅞	85	74⅞	73⅞	78⅝	77⅝
Aug. 25	86⅛	85¼	76	73⅞	79⅛	77⅝
Aug. 26	86⅝	85⅜	76⅛	74⅜	79½	78⅝

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
OATS.						
Aug. 21	45⅞	45	49¾	48⅝	53	51⅞
Aug. 22	45⅞	44⅞	49¼	48¼	52⅝	51⅝
Aug. 23	45⅜	45	49	48½	52⅜	52
Aug. 24	46⅜	45⅜	49⅝	48¾	53⅛	52¼
Aug. 25	47⅛	46	50¼	49¼	53¾	52⅞
Aug. 26	47½	46⅞	50⅝	49⅝	53⅞	53¼

Provisions.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
LARD.				
Aug. 21	$13.92	$13.85	$13.90	$13.82
Aug. 22	13.92	13.80	13.90	13.75
Aug. 23	13.87	13.75	13.85	13.75
Aug. 24	14.00	13.75	14.00	13.77
Aug. 25	14.30	14.00	14.40	14.05
Aug. 26	14.27	14.12	14.32	14.15

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
RIBS.				
Aug. 21	14.47	14.37	14.22	14.10
Aug. 22	14.42	14.35	14.17	14.07
Aug. 23	14.30	14.25	14.07	14.00
Aug. 24	14.30	14.20	14.07	13.95
Aug. 25	14.42	14.35	14.12	14.00
Aug. 26	14.40	14.37	14.17	14.12

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
PORK.				
Aug. 21	$27.50	$27.37	$26.55	$26.40
Aug. 22	27.50	27.47	26.40	26.35
Aug. 23	27.45	27.40	26.45	26.35
Aug. 24	27.45	27.00	26.35	26.15
Aug. 25	27.45	27.15	26.25	26.00
Aug. 26	27.35	27.05	26.20	25.90

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Aug. High.	Aug. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
Aug. 21	14.75	14.75	14.74	14.40	14.78	14.52
Aug. 22	14.95	14.95	14.90	14.73	14.93	14.77
Aug. 23	....	....	14.96	14.81	15.03	14.67
Aug. 24	....	....	15.13	14.97	15.24	15.08
Aug. 25	....	....	15.75	15.24	15.89	15.41
Aug. 26	....	....	15.53	15.53	15.72	15.50

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Aug. 21	14.83	14.57	14.98	14.72	15.10	14.90
Aug. 22	14.98	14.81	15.09	14.93	15.22	15.11
Aug. 23	15.06	14.70	15.17	14.81	15.30	15.01
Aug. 24	15.20	15.08	15.42	15.23	15.55	15.37
Aug. 25	15.95	15.45	16.06	15.58	16.20	15.72
Aug. 26	15.95	15.69	16.09	15.84	16.24	15.99

	July. High.	July. Low.
Aug. 21	15.10	14.98
Aug. 22	15.28	15.22
Aug. 23	15.37	15.05
Aug. 24	15.59	15.41
Aug. 25	16.26	15.78
Aug. 26	16.22	16.10

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

N. Car.—Showers Mon. Tues. fair; light variable winds.

S. Car.—Showers and thunderstorms Mon. Tues. fair; light variable winds.

Ga.—Fair Mon. Tues. showers; light w. winds.

Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues; light variable winds.

Tenn.—Showers and thunderstorms Mon., except fair in n. e. Tues. fair.

Ken.—Fair Mon., except showers in s. e. Tues. fair and warmer.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. partly cloudy; light variable winds.

Ill. Mich.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues., partly cloudy; light variable winds.

U. Mich.—Fair Mon., warmer in w. Tues., partly cloudy and warmer; light variable winds, mostly s.

La.—Mon. unsettled, showers and cooler in n. Tues., fair.

Ark. and Okla.—Mon., fair and warmer. Tues., fair.

E. Texas—Mon., unsettled, probably showers in e; cooler in n. e. Tues., fair, warmer in n.

W. Texas—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Ill.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. fair and warmer.

Mo., Kan., Iowa, Wis., Minn., Neb.—Fair and warmer Mon. and Tues.

N. Dak.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. probably fair and cooler.

S. Dak.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues. Warmer Mon. and in e. Tues.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BEADS.—Job or odd lots; surplus stocks for cash. C 40 Times.

BROADCLOTH.—Open for large quantity of broadcloth, Botany or F. H., at a price in all colors. Kleinfield & Renner, 7 West 30th.

BROADCLOTH, F. H. and Botany; also wool velour suiting; all colors; will pay cash. Chapman, 41 W. 25th.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany or F. & H. in all colors; will pay cash. 38-40 West 32d St., Room 1,301.

CHAMOISETTE CLOTH.—By the yard, open to purchase large quantity. Oberfelder Mercantile Co., 138 Fifth Av.

CORDUROY, narrow and wide wale; all colors; any quantity; must be cheap. The M. Feynman Co., 19 W. 21st St.

DARK DRAB OR BROWN CORDUROYS.—Wanted, dark drab or brown corduroys, preferably 30-inch; manufacturers, commission merchants, or dealers please send samples with full details. Charles W. Becker, commission merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y.

DRESSES, Suits, Winter Coats, Skirts, Waists.—Jobs for cash. National Ladies' Specialty Corporation, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 2412.

DRESSES-WAISTS.—Contractors on ladies' silk and serge dresses, also silk waists; big orders given; call with samples. 141 West 36th St., 15th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors on dresses wanted; have thousands to give out; steady work all year around. 129 West 27th, 3d floor.

DRESSES, coats, and suits; will pay spot cash for jobs. 1,182 Broadway, Room 1302.

GEORGETTES.—Open to buy any quantity Georgette; spot cash. Wenner, 40 East 22.

JOBBER ready to place orders on cloth coats. 1,140 Broadway, third floor.

MEN'S CLOTHING.—We are in the market to buy boys' and men's pants, suits, mackinaws, and overcoats. C 28 Times.

PIECE GOODS.—Will buy cheap broadcloth, lightweight covert, chinchilla, velours, beavers, American, and Andrews poplins; pay cash. Mortimer Co., 200 5th Av.

POPLINS, gabardines, and broadcloth; open for large quantity. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

SATIN.—Open to buy large quantity of all silk satin Duchess. Call with samples, F. J. Barash, 36 West 20th St. Phone Chelsea 5359.

SERGES.—Open for quantity Juilliard 54,231 serge. Harris, 131 West 35th.

SERGES.—Quantity 4408 desired, cash. Schlang Company, 151 West 28th St.

SILK.—Open to buy large quantity of all silk, satin Duchess; call with samples after 1:30 P. M. F. J. Barash, 36 West 20th. Tel. Chelsea 5359.

SUITS AND COATS. — Jobber placing large orders on smart suits and coats, all prices. 10th floor, 32 West 27th.

WAISTS, SKIRTS.—Department store wants sixteen-fifty crepe de chine waists, $18; serge skirts. H 133 Times.

WILL exchange Stevens No. 7022 Navy Broadcloth for black. Madison Sq. 4380.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 456 Broadway. Spring 858.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

ALL dark colors of satin and peau-de-cygne for immediate delivery. Monarch Waist & Dress, 6 West 32d.

CASSIMERES.—Heavy weights; 150 pieces standard goods less 1Ran opening. Goldstein & Newburger, 257 4th Av. Gramercy 6470.

CHAMOIS.—Will pay spot cash for desirable colors. C 271 Times Annex.

CHEVIOTS.—F. H., navy, and black, $1.10 net cash. Murray Hill 3778.

CLOTHING.—$100,000 worth of men's, young men's, and boys' light and heavyweight clothing, in lots to suit purchasers, below market prices. A. Schaap & Sons, 394 Broadway, New York City.

COATS for women, misses, and children; suits and skirts for women and misses; silk and cotton waist dresses and petticoats, also men's, women's, and children's sweaters, &c.; complete stock to close out; samples can be seen at the New York office of The Charles William Stores, 49 East 21st St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Big sellers; the only American poplin suit, peau de cygne lined, well tailored, $7.50; our "September Morn" school suit, double warp, heavy all wool serge, belted model, $6; 100 stylish new coats unbeatable prices. M. J. Myers Co., 135 West 20th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Wool poplin, fur trimmed, $8.75; snappy styles. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th St.

COATS.—Jobber looking on coats, 45 University Place, 1st floor.

COATS.—Job suits and coats to close out. L. Friedman, 21½ Division St.

COLUMBIA BROADCLOTH. — Shade 656 Burgundy; also 27-inch Velveteens and Serges. Telephone 6777 Madison Square.

COTTON BACK SATINS.—All colors; immediate delivery. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av., N. Y. Tel. Mad. Sq. 1360-1504.

DRESSES, SKIRTS, WAISTS.—1,000 wash skirts, 500 dozen cotton and silk waists, 200 wash dresses to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Manufacturers and jobbers of dresses. We are contractors and know how to make a dress; trial will convince you. 159 W. 15th St. Phone Chelsea 8086.

DRESSES.—Job to sell; serges, charmeuse. Combinations. Fifth floor, 18 W. 27th St.

DRESSES.—Jobs in silks, serges. Merchandise Sales Exchange Co., 18 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Job of embroidered satin dresses for sale. 145 West 28th, 11th floor.

FIXTURES.—Closing out muslin underwear, waists, trimmings, and all fixtures. 652 Broadway, eighth floor.

FURS.—For sale by Sidney Blumthal, seal art nutria and Hudson seal. Telephone Farragut 3966.

GEORGIANNA CREPE.—40 pieces white and flesh at $1.27½. Spring 1680.

GREY COTTON CLOTHS.—For sale, about 20 bales grey cotton cloths, Lots 9276 to 9284; suitable for pocketings, &c.; at 26c. per lb. Charles W. Becker, commission merchant, 72 Leonard St., New York City. Phone Franklin 1358. Also Amsterdam, N. Y.

KHAKI.—We offer ten to twenty thousand yards 28-inch khaki, 42.50 goods, four-leaf twills, for delivery October, November, or December, Lot 9455; about 5,000 yards 40-inch khaki drills, $1.80 goods, for prompt shipment from New York State, Lot 9456; blue denims, ten cases, about 10,500 yards, 28-inch seconds, from Eastern mills, for prompt shipment, Lot 9458. Charles W. Becker, commission merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y., or 72 Leonard St., (phone Franklin 1358.) New York City.

PLUSH RUSCHS.—250; 35 pieces for sale cheap. Tel. Gramercy 2730.

POPLINS, wool and silk, for immediate delivery; 40 inches wide. Henry J. Jackson, 20 East 20th St. Phone 1407 Gramercy.

POPLIN.—Amoskeag, quality 8158, all colors, $1.12½ net, cash. Farragut 9030.

SALTS PONY SKIN.—Twenty pieces; 50 pieces Sol. satin; 50 pieces black good Venetian. Farragut 3042.

SERGES.—Juilliards, 54221, 10 navy, 10 black, 3 brown, 1 myrtle, 2 clear, $1.05 spot cash. Telephone 5880 Franklin.

SILKS for all trades; immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av., 9380 Md. Sq.

SILKS.—All kinds of jobs. Silk & Dry Goods Exchange, northeast corner 4th Av. & 29th.

SILKS for all trades; immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av. 9380 Mad. Sq.

SKIRTS.—500 to close out; serges, mixtures, checks, and discarded samples at $1.25 net. H. B. Schwartz, 18 and 15 W. 20th St.

SOFT WHITE COP YARN WASTE.—For sale, Lots 9231 and 9232, about 135,000 lbs. of soft white cop yarn waste; suitable for breaking up for spinning purposes, or for making machined wiping waste; Lots 9240 and 9241, about 200,000 lbs.; mixed white cop spooler and slasher for machined waste. Charles W. Becker, commission merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y.

SUITS.—See our all wool poplin suits, $8.75; suits and coats on hand for immediate delivery. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th.

SUITINGS.—Botany and American velour suitings, styles 5816 and 0359; call, Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th St.

SUITS.—Specializing from $7.50-$13.50; quick deliveries. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

SUITS.—18 ladies' Spring and Fall suits, cash, $75. Klein, 10 Union Square.

VELVETEEN, twill back, for sale, 22 inches wide, all colors; also charmeuse for sale, all colors. Madison Square 9250.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

SWEATERS.—Pure silk, fibre silk; also fifty dozen silk mufflers; must close out; sacrifice prices. S. R. Sakai, 74 Washington St., 3d floor.

VELOUR.—Cash for 18009; also jobs coats and suits. Farragut 9872.

WHITE CANVAS REMNANTS.—For sale, about 30,000 lbs. all new white canvas remnants, 50 to 70 in. wide, ¾ to 1 yd. long; also 1 to 5 yd. lengths; about 9 oz. and 18 oz. weights; suitable for making feed bags, laundry baskets, coal bags, &c.; Lots 7765 to 7768. Charles W. Becker, commission merchant, 72 Leonard St., Room 1206. Phone Franklin 1358.

WHITE CHINCHILLA.—10 pieces Clark & Dana 6060 for sale. Stuyvesant 299.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Progressive coat and suit house is ready to negotiate with live salesman for New York City and vicinity, and one for New York State and Pennsylvania; commission basis. O 29 Times.

SALESMEN.—Ladies' neckwear; well-known house; side line; liberal commission; New York, Eastern, Middle States, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington; salesmen handling kindred line preferred. B 197 Times.

SALESMAN on ladies' and misses' coats and evening wraps to sell to manufacturers and jobbers; salary and commission. Box 25, 352 6th Av.

SALESMAN well acquainted jobbing houses wants ladies' dress line; commission. 300 Times.

Handmade Shades of Paper.

Handmade shades for candles, lamps, and sconces are effective in a solid paper, the designs in appropriate colors for the room in which they are to serve, with the outline of the designs perforated. A sconce shade in black with colored designs is given a Chinese effect with tassels on either side. A small, gracefully shaped lamp of yellow, with shade of yellow silk, has designs of black birds in flight on each.

Fur Tams of a New Kind.

New fur Tams which the wholesale fur people are showing suggest the four-and-twenty blackbirds baked into a pie of the nursery rhyme. They are in the stage of when the pie was opened the birds began to sing. In the centre of the top of each fur Tam are set a number of little ermine tails, the black tips, like heads, standing out in all directions. The Tams are of moleskin, some with a white head band; beaver, and of mixed furs, but all with the little ermine tails.

Designs in Notepaper.

A very large note paper, square, with extra size envelope in which the sheet goes doubled once, is recommended to good Republicans at the present time, because it is used by Mr. Hughes, the Republican candidate for President. It comes in plain bond and many more fancy styles of paper, but is always simple and in good taste. More fanciful is a long, narrow, end opening sheet of paper which goes into the envelope without folding and is also supposed to appeal to masculine fancy. In boxes of paper intended for men's use, the packages of envelopes are tied with business tape instead of ribbons.

Tourists Needed to Fix Styles.

It is said that the large shoe dealers are rather anxiously awaiting the time when they will be able to tell which of the many styles now being shown for Fall will be "it." In other years many tourists usually came to this city and bought the new styles first, but this class of trade appears to be missing this year to a considerable extent, possibly because of the epidemic. Practically the only early shoppers this season are the theatrical folks, and they are buying combinations. Most of the local business now being done is said to be on all-white footwear or all-black, though white tops on black kid vamps are regarded as one of the favorites.

Bright Colors In Hats.

Strong colors and vivid contrasts is the cue in gowns, and the hats take the strong colors with less of the contrast. A hat of rich but simple effect is large, with a broad rim, and made entirely of a deep orange velvet. This is an expensive hat. So is a small hat made of deep cerise satin, the upstanding, flaring rim outlined at the top with a narrow band of white fur. This is worn with a dark coat with deep ermine collar. Hats of a cheaper grade show colors even more pronounced. There are reds in many shades in the low-crowned, broad brimmed hats, deep purple seems to strike a popular note, and bright green also goes into lower priced head coverings. No one grade of hat can be said to monopolize bright colors.

Furniture for Children's Rooms.

Entire sets of furniture are made for children's rooms. The miniature pieces are especially designed and decorated for the little people. They are strong, simple in outline, and the corners are rounded to prevent injury in case of a fall. The pieces are painted in different colors and in individual designs, such as little pointed trees of the Noah's ark type and little ladies in full skirts joining hands. There will be a small round table, with side and arm chairs, desks and a settee. Hangings in simple materials like crash are decorated to match, and there may be wall coverings or the plain wall is decorated. Rugs, screens, china, and lighting fixtures are developed in agreeing colors and decorative schemes. It is all hand work and a table will retail at $22; desk, $20; settee the same price, arm chair, $18, and side chair, $12.

Rubbers for Women's Wear.

The general run of rubber overshoes does not vary much. They are made to fit all styles of heels. With the great numbers of high heels of all kinds that have been worn there has been an enormous demand for footholds—a demand which has swamped the wholesale man. Although the full rubber overshoe is made to fit the high heel, it cannot do this in a way which will altogether prevent slipping with a French heel, and for ordinary wet or damp weather the woman prefers her rubber with no heel at all. With the many white shoes that are now worn, there has come a special demand for the white foothold. Tan and white rubbers have been used for the last five or six years, and there is an increasing demand for them. There are many white rubbers sold for the tiny tots who always dress in white. Pittsburgh, for some reason which no one exactly knows, is the greatest buyer of rubbers in narrow width.

Silverware Is In Big Demand.

Local silversmiths report an excellent demand for their wares, and in some cases it is said that indications point to a Fall business that will be far and away ahead of anything done in recent years. The road men now out are turning in orders almost by the bushel, and there is every evidence that retail jewelers are taking advantage of the prosperous condition of the country to fill out stocks that had become depleted in the "lean" periods passed through since the war began. So busy have some of the smiths been that they have not been able to close down this year for the customary two weeks, and further than this they have not been busy making stock. In practically all cases where continuous operation has been found necessary it is due to the number of unfilled orders on the books. The lower cost of silver bullion is causing a marking down of prices about 10 per cent. on both flat and hollow ware, but in the opinion of certain merchants in the Maiden Lane district it will be only a matter of a short time before they will have to be marked back again.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio.—M. O'Neill & Co.; F. B. Goodman, leather goods; 37 West 26th.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Waldman Bros.; M. C. Waldman, ready-to-wear; 60 W. 33d.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Novelty Hat Co.; H. S. Benjamin, hats; Collingwood.

BALTIMORE.—Fribush Bros.; L. Fribush, suits, cloakings; Wallick.

BALTIMORE.—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furnishing goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; E. Adelberg, general merchandise; 1,133 Broadway; Latham.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. T. Ryan, clothing; Imperial.

CHICAGO.—E. Elsinger Co.; Wm. Brodkorb, jobs waists, muslin underwear, fancy goods, 117 Spring.

CHICAGO—Morris, Mann & Reilly; H. Morris, imports; 134 W. 37th.

CHICAGO.—Eagle Pants Co.; E. Scheuer, pants; Grand.

CHICAGO.—The Fair; Joseph Godfrey, men's, boys' clothing; 225 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; W. A. Schumaker, silks; 200 5th Av.

CONCORD, N. C.—Parks, Belk Co.; F. G. Parks, dry goods; Grand.

DETROIT—Newcomb, Endicott Co.; Miss N. Oppenheimer, misses' coats, suits; Miss H. Silberman, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 200 5th Av.

EASTON, Pa.—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.

FREEPORT, Ill.—F. A. Read, dry goods, ready-to-wear, furnishing goods; Park Av.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Spring D. G. Co.; G. D. Smith, men's furnishing goods; 23 E. 26th.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thompson & Co.; Miss C. Kennedy, millinery; 230 5th Av.; Wallick.

KALMAZOO, Mich.—Gilmore Bros.; W. S. Chapman, general merchandise; 315 5th Av.

KANSAS CITY—The Hirsch Millinery Co.; J. Hirsch, trimmed, untrimmed millinery; 1,133 Broadway.

LOUISVILLE—J. C. Lewis Co.; T. W. Collins, carpets; 315 5th Av.

MACON, Ga.—Dannenberg Co.; R. Nusbaum, domestics, dress goods, silks; 1,133 B'way; Wallick.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Parisian Fashion Co.; G. B. Schoen, waists, skirts; 15 East 26th.

MILWAUKEE—Blumenfeld-Locher Co.; Miss K. Laubenheimer, millinery; 640 Broadway.

MOBILE, Ala.—G. Jacobson Clothing Co.; M. G. Jacobson, hats, furn. goods, clothing; Martinique.

NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; Mrs. R. Sherwood, cloaks, waists, ready-to-wear garments;

EMPRESS EUGENIE, AT 90, STUDIES WAR

Scans the Maps Daily and Has Sanatorium for Officers in Her Home.

ACTIVE AND INDEPENDENT

Napoleonic Museum Is a Feature of Her English Estate—Gets Many Letters.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Empress Eugénie, who was once the most beautiful woman in France, is today the most wonderful old lady in the world, says a writer in The London Daily Chronicle. Not long since she celebrated her ninetieth birthday. She was born in 1826, eleven years before Queen Victoria came to the throne. Quite recently she made two appearances in London, when many saw her for the first time since her arrival in England as a fugitive from France forty-six years ago.

At the age of fourscore years and ten the vitality of the Empress is extraordinary. Since the war began she has, of course, discontinued her travels; but up to her eighty-seventh year she took an annual trip in her yacht or on a steamer. Queen Victoria was not fonder of the open air; and as in her youth she delighted to be on horseback, to ride swiftly, and to hunt, so in old age she has found her chief pleasure at sea, which is never too rough for her. All the coasts of the Mediterranean are known to the Empress; when past 80 she returned to Egypt, and the Indies, of which she has beheld but the fringe, she still hopes to visit.

The Empress must always be occupied. She has the royal mania for building, and has wrought great changes at her lovely Hampshire home, Farnborough.

Watches Every Detail.

"If she did not assiduously watch the building works which she orders to be carried out they would not interest her," says one person of her. "Nothing is left to chance. She occupies herself with everything, even the slightest details, and attaches as much importance to the harmony of a building as to the shape of a door, the exact place for a piece of furniture, the color of a carpet. When a new idea occurs to her it must be executed immediately. She explains and discusses everything, is eager to see the work begun, asks the advice of this one and that one, remains standing for hours together, is untiring, holds out against fatigue longer than any one, and will not leave the place until she is satisfied with what is being done."

Farnborough, which the Empress purchased from the late Thomas Longman, the publisher, has grown to be one of the fairest residences in England, and a museum, too, of imperial relics. The Napoleonic museum is among the latest achievements. Here are assembled all the objects which have come to the Empress through the Bonaparte family, including the great wash-hand basin which Napoleon I. took on his campaigns, and everything is in perfect condition.

The principal rooms of the house, the drawing room, the library, the Empress's study, &c., are of notable proportions, and from the terrace there is a grand view of woodland and meadow. There are six acres of lawn and pleasure garden, nearly seventy acres of park, and a cinder cycle track 3,000 yards in length. The estate comprises in all some 300 acres, with a farm and an extensive range of farm buildings.

Studies War Maps.

Every morning sees the Empress in her study, with her large-scale maps before her, following the course of the war. It has been said that she has long lived altogether in the past, but this is not the case. She does not shrink from recalling it, but has a wonderful power of detaching herself from it, and this she can do even when she visits Paris and walks in the gardens of the Tuileries. Since the war commenced she has followed the whole course of it with characteristic mental energy. As early as the Autumn of 1914 (after having in the Spring and early Summer visited Cap Martin, Paris, Milan, Venice, and the King and Queen of Spain at Madrid—88 years of age!) her Majesty converted a wing of her house into a sanatorium for wounded officers; and no day, save when prevented by indisposition, has she failed to pay a call in each of the eight rooms and chat with all the patients. "Soldier talk," it is said, comes naturally to her, and for many years her dinner guests have included officers stationed at Aldershot. One day in September, 1914, the Empress had a visit from Lord Portsmouth, a former Under Secretary for War.

The lord, it is said, found her intently studying the maps, and remained to dine with the Empress, who, when they had seated themselves at table, said apologetically to her guest: "I can offer you only a diner de guerre, you know, as my cooks have left to join the army in France."

From Edward Legge, who has just published a volume on this subject, it might be inferred that, if the Empress Eugénie had no other occupation, her correspondence alone would provide a very fair day's work.

"It is the sole work of one person to examine this correspondence before submitting it to the Empress, who herself verifies the accuracy of the statements."

Begging Letters Received.

Begging letters are received from every country in the world, and apparently there are persons in France who think that Eugénie is still their Empress, for she is occasionally asked to set some petitioner up a "bureau de tabac." Neither in France nor in England has the Empress ever scattered recklessly what is believed to be a very considerable fortune, (none but herself knows the amount,) but her alms are lavishly bestowed, and for the most part carefully concealed.

She detests fuss, and overzealous people weary her. She does not want any one to carry her cloak or her sunshade, being quite persuaded that a woman of 90 can very well do these things herself. Locks of hair, old gloves and all such "idolatrie macabre" she cordially despises. At the age she has reached, far from seeking to use up the energies of friends or attendants, she prefers to rely on her own powers. She is the most independent woman of 90 in Europe. Her eye is keen and clear, her voice vibrates, her pen is driven by a steady hand. She astonishes every one who approaches her. She has a determined and determinate thoroughness for all under her roof, and her servants hold the Empress in nothing less than affection. In her own word, they are not her "domestics," they are her "serviteurs"; and, in French at all events, there is a certain nice difference in the terms.

Wanted His Money Back.

It is not an unusual occurrence for a woman to buy a piece of merchandise and not being pleased return it, asking that her money be refunded, but it is an uncommon thing for a couple to procure a marriage license one day and the following day to bring it back. Abe Williams and Susie Carroll, both of age, were given a license Wednesday by Deputy County Clerk J. W. Hamilton. Thursday the would-be groom returned with the document and "wanted his money back." He explained that when he attempted to marry the woman of his second choice he found out his former wife, whom he thought had also remarried, had never procured a divorce.—Georgetown, (Ky.,) Times.

In Smith Center.

In Smith Center the newspaper fuss is over the problem whether the town's name should be spelled "Centre" or the right way.—Kansas City Star.

FAVORS BABY-SAVING PLAN.

Birthday Gift Lure Had a Good Effect in England.

Under the caption "A Philanthropic Possibility," the editor of The Medical Record comments, in the current issue, on a unique plan devised by the Mayor of Huddersfield, England, to conserve the lives of babies, and suggests that some philanthropist in this country adopt the same method in a community where infant mortality is high.

"Probably we have all indulged in that most agreeable of all phantasies, the picturing of what we would do with boundless wealth," says the writer. "Some of us would erect model hospitals, some pattern medical schools, give scholarships to needy but earnest disciples of Aesculapius, send them abroad to study, &c. Nevertheless, it is sometimes very difficult to know just what to do with all of the unearned increment. After the organized charities have been appeased, the poor relatives made comfortable for life, and religious duties recognized, the question arises as to the proper disposition of the remaining thousands destined for charity.

"Let us suggest, for the relief of these distressed millionaires, a scheme by which they can help to reduce infant mortality at small cost. To explain it fully, we must go back some ten years to the time when one Benjamin Broadbent was elected Mayor of the Borough of Huddersfield, England. Having always taken a strong interest in the problem of infant mortality, and having viewed with alarm its prevalence in his community, he offered a birthday gift to every child born within the village of Longwood, in his borough.

"This took the form of a promissory note for £1, payable when the child should become 1 year old. The natural consequence was that parents awoke to the fact that the survival of their babies depended somewhat on the care they received. Their pride and interest were aroused, and they determined to keep their children alive through that first year, not only because of the five dollars, although that was a large sum to many of them, but for the sheer sake of winning. Best of all, Mayor Broadbent's unique scheme attracted so much attention to the subject of infant mortality, especially in his own borough, that it became a kind of headquarters for the study of the subject.

"Why, then, does not some philanthropist set in motion a similar scheme in some district in the United States where the mortality of babies is high? There is little doubt that he would be doing good, and the only drawback to the proposition would seem to be the almost certain result that about 50 per cent. of the fortunate babies would bear their benefactor's name for life."

BARON OFFERS WAR MOVIES

De Wardener, Agent of the French Government, Now in City.

According to the Baron Edouard de Wardener, a French coal importer now in New York, the price of coal in France is double what it is here. This, of course, the Baron says is due to the war. The munition works and warships are using such quantities that the supply is burned as quickly as it is mined. The Baron has mines in France, and they are being worked night and day, he says.

Baron de Wardener is an American by birth, and inherited his title from his father, who for years was in business in Paris. He is stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria with the Baroness, who was Miss Becky Pearce of New Mexico. During the battle of Mons the Baron closed his offices, got automobiles from his friends, and, forming a squadron of them, helped to carry the wounded back to the hospitals.

Asked about his visit to America at this time the Baron said:

"I have come for the French Government, being commissioned to negotiate with some reliable cinematograph company to handle the film taken by the operators at the front. France wants to present her side in this great struggle to the American people. The Government will ask that 50 per cent. of the net profits be sent to France to aid wounded soldiers, widows, and orphans."

SEES WASTE IN FISH TRADE.

Expert Urges Efficiency in the Business as Public Good.

If the entire fishing industry were put on an efficiency basis, the general public would buy its seafood much cheaper and better, is the opinion of William K. Beardsley, Manager of the New England Fish Exchange. He asserts, however, that even under present conditions fish is the most economical of foodstuffs in this country.

Mr. Beardsley, who as an "inlander," holds a unique position in our coast fisheries. Since the formation of the New England Fish Exchange, in 1908, he has been its Manager, and has constantly aimed to place the industry on a firmer basis.

"The elimination of waste," he said, in a recent interview, "is the first aim of all big business. Cost of production cannot be lowered until waste is eliminated, and necessarily the cost of the finished product cannot be decreased until the production price is.

"The fishing industry has been conducted in a more or less haphazard manner. Small competition has developed it, but up to date little has been done to put it on a sound business basis. Those intimately connected with the industry do not seem to realize that the extensive waste must be eliminated and efficiency brought in.

"For example, dealers still ship fish in small quantities everywhere. This necessitates enormous transportation expenses with slow service, when the same goods could be shipped in carload lots to central distributing points, and much needless expenditure saved.

"Fish is the coming food of America, and it therefore behooves this country to awaken to the value of its fisheries. It is also necessary for our fish merchants to awaken to the value of efficiency and place their trade on a systematic basis. Every dollar wasted comes out of the public's pockets, so that the people as a whole have a vital interest in this matter."

Continuing, he states that Government experts contend that before long this country will be actually forced to look to its fisheries for food.

'THE CHIVALRY OF THE SEA.'

Latest Poem by the Poet Laureate Inspired by the War.

The London Times of Aug. 14 prints the following poem from the pen of the Poet Laureate, whose verse, critics have complained, has not so far found inspiration in the great war in a manner befitting the theme and his own office:

THE CHIVALRY OF THE SEA.

(Dedicated to the memory of Charles Fisher, late Student of Ch: Ch: Oxford.)

Over the warring waters, beneath the wandering skies,
The heart of Britain roameth, the Chivalry of the sea,
Where Spring never bringeth a flower, nor bird singeth in a tree;
Far, afar, O beloved, beyond the sight of our eyes,
Over the warring waters, beneath the stormy skies,

Staunch and valiant-hearted, to whom our toil were play,
Ye men with armour'd patience the bulwarks night and day,
Or on your iron coursers plough shuddering through the Bay,
Or reath the deluge drive the skirmishing sharks of war;
Venturous boys who leapt on the pinnace and row'd from shore,
A mother's tear in the eye, a swift farewell to say,
And a great glory at heart that none can take away.

Seldom is your home-coming; for aye your pennon flies
In unrecorded exploits on the tumultuous wave;
Till, in the storm of battle, fast-thundering upon the foe,
Ye add your kindred names to the heroes of long-ago,
And mid the blasting wrack, in the glad sudden death of the brave,
Ye are gone to return no more.—Idly our tears arise:
Too proud for praise as ye lie in your unvisited grave,
The wide-warring water, under the starry skies.

ROBERT BRIDGES.

June, 1916.

Swisher's Dancing Academy.

Frank Swisher will teach you the modern dances for $5. Call at his blacksmith shop.—Walnut Grove (Mo.) Bee.

RURAL SCHOOL YEAR SHORT.

Federal Expert Finds States' Statistics Deceptive.

American children in rural sections do not attend school as many days in the year as official statistics may show, according to J. L. McBrien, School Extension Agent of the United States Bureau of Education. After a canvass of the country he has made a report to the Department of the Interior in which he says:

"To get a clear understanding of this question of the length of the rural school term we must distinguish between the theoretical or possible school term and the actual school term. By the theoretical or possible rural school term we mean the legal rural school term; that is, the team school is legally kept open to all rural pupils who may desire to attend school in any one year. By the actual school term we mean the actual time, on the average, that all rural pupils enrolled on the school register actually attend school during the year.

"In theory, the North Atlantic States have a rural school term of 159.7 days, but in practice, because of the poor average daily attendance, the actual rural school term is less than 120 days; in theory, in the South Atlantic States it is 119.5 days, but in practice, because of the poor average daily attendance, it is less than 80 days; in theory, in the South Central States it is 117.6 days, but in practice, because of the poor average daily attendance, it is only 65 days; in theory, in the North Central States, it is 152.7 days, but in practice, because of the poor average daily attendance, it is only 109 days; in theory, in Western States it is 145 days, but in practice, because of the poor average daily attendance, it is only 101.5 days.

"It must be remembered that these figures deal only with the average length of the rural school term as based upon the enrollment of pupils in rural schools. No attempt is made to take into consideration the large number of rural pupils who should have been enrolled but who were not because of a lax enforcement of compulsory attendance laws or an entire lack of such laws, or on account of ignorant or selfish parents who kept their children out of school for the purpose of coining their own flesh and blood into a few paltry dollars—or, worse still, allowed their children to grow up in idleness and

Bold Bad Man.

When a man gets along to about our age and has a clear conscience he doesn't care so much what the world says and we often sit out on the front porch with a tall and clinking glass of iced tea, wholly indifferent to the neighbor women's interpretations.—Ohio State Journal.

NEW YORK.

SUNSET LODGE
SEA GATE, NEW YORK HARBOR
Special Rates for September.
On the Ocean front; all outdoor sports, fine bathing beach. Evening dances. Select clientele. Private boat from Battery (45 minutes). Write or phone for terms and reservations.
FRANK P. WILLIAMS, Manager.
Phone Coney Island 900.

The SUR-LA-COTE,
Saugerties, N. Y.
Two college women will take in a few guests; roomy brick house; telephone; modern plumbing; large grounds; on State road, one mile from village; reasonable use of horses and motor car. Open year round. References exchanged.
PILLSBURY & JENNETT, Props.

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THE HALL, Glen Cove, L. I.
Within commuting distance of New York; private bathing beach; no mosquitoes. Reference required. Under same management as Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I., and Hotel Beechwood, Summit, N. J. Misses Gillian & Edwards. Telephone 23 Glen Cove.

LONG ISLAND RESORT BOOK.
Free at ticket offices, 170 Broadway and 8th Av. Bldg. Arcadia, or sent upon receipt of 10c by the G. P. A., Long Island R. R. Pennsylvania Station, New York.

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SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
A Modern Seaside Hotel.
Open Until Oct. 2.
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New and modern; unobstructed Ocean view with ideal surroundings. W. B. STUBBS.

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OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean Front, in the Heart of Atlantic City.
Absolutely Fireproof. Open Always.
American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths; capacity 400; grill, orchestra, dancing; garage attached. MACK LATZ & CO.

Hotel Dennis
Directly on the Ocean Front.
A recognized standard of excellence.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. & beach. Ocean view. Capacity $50; private baths, elevator, porches, &c. Special rates, $15 up weekly. $2.50 per day. American plan. Every convenience. Open all year. Auto meets trains. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

NEW ENGLAND.

Hotel-Sanitarium, (Hall-Brooke,)
Greens Farms, Conn.
For nervous, apprehensive persons; expert sympathetic treatment.

Narragansett Pier, R. I.
THE IMPERIAL
Open until October.
Motor over Labor Day to Hotel Green, Danbury, Conn. 61 miles from New York. Splendid roads. Beautiful scenery. Restaurant a la carte. Room with bath, $2.00 and up. JOHN HARRIS, Mgr.

MAINE COAST.
The most enchanting and varied seashore in America. Write for booklet, "Along New England Shores." New England Lines, 171 Broadway.

CANADA.
Beautiful island and completely furnished cottage for sale; two boats; all complete, $1,200; owner leaving. Address E. B. Babcock, Sharbot Lake, Ont., Canada.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Katherine Brophy (Emanuel Glauber—John V. Cogley. Stanton's Bank for Savings (Isaac Schlanger—Henry Friedman.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion Calendar to be called on Tuesday, Aug. 29.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Jenkins, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM — Part I.—Callaghan, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Cropsey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III. IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS.—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Allen, J.—Litigated motions.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Katherine Brophy (Emanuel Glauber—John V. Cogley. Stanton's Bank for Savings (Isaac Schlanger—Henry Friedman.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion Calendar to be called on Tuesday, Aug. 29.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Jenkins, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM — Part I.—Callaghan, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Cropsey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III. IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS.—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

REAL ESTATE.

Cattle Ranch, 720,000 Acres.
Solid body; fine grass; watered by wells, rivers, and springs. Three railroad stations on tract. 25,000 head of high-grade cattle, and 1,000 good saddle horses, and a few work mules. An up-to-date, going concern, offering the last big opportunity to engage in the greatest business in the Southwest, commanding sure profits. $5 per acre. No commissions. Must deal with principals. Write P. B. Rodgers, Immigration Agent, Texas and Pacific Ry., Fort Worth, Texas.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LONG BRANCH **AUCTION**
BUNGALOW & HOMESITES—200
DEL MONTE GARDENS
SEPT. 7-8-9
Autos given away. Luncheon. Directly on the Shrewsbury and 2 blocks from ocean.
2 & 8 P. M. Send for FREE Transportation and see next Sunday's Herald, Times, World
Write Today GEORGE G. BAKER, Auc'r
7 E. 42d St., New York.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Private Homes
Near Van Cortlandt Park.
Beautiful 9-room house with every modern convenience; delightfully situated on a plot 33x100 feet deep; electric lights, parquet floors, hot-water heat, open fireplace; within 8 minutes of N. Y. Central Station. Bargain, $6,750-$8,000. Easy terms.
Plenty of Room for Garage and Driveway
MARTHA AVE.,
Bet. 240th-241st St.
D. Houlihan, Owner, 2,880 Bainbridge Av.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IDEAL HOME
of 9 rooms and bath near the Sound; sewer, water, gas, electricity, hot water heat; 27 minutes to 33d St. and 7th Av.; restricted locality; privilege of private bathing beach; deep water anchorage; perfect title; $500 cash, balance easy payments. P. Stephenson, 243 West 34th St.

Little House at Jamaica, $1,600.
Hedge around property; fruit trees; chicken house with run; two blocks from trolley. Terms to suit buyer. B. Luckey, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

FORCED TO SELL
Modern home of 7 rooms and bath; 30 minutes from city; large plot for poultry and vegetables; $200 cash needed at once; balance same as rent. Hughes, Box 154 Times Downtown.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

Equal to Any $75 Apartment in N. Y.

$31.75 monthly plus small cash payment, buys fine new house in best neighborhood at West Brighton Staten Island, 35 min utes from Wall St. All improvements. Four houses now ready. We have built and sold 500 houses. Will rent with privilege of buying. All houses built on lots with plenty of room for garden or garage. Apply
A. F. MATHEWS, 382 Bard Ave.
Phone, West Brighton, 1200 W. Take Castleton Ave. car. Inspection invited. 5c. fare

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Van Cortland Terrace, Yonkers,
Handsome House
11 Rooms & 3 Baths, 50x100 ft.
A great bargain.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.,
498 So. Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEMI-BUNGALOW
In course of construction, finished by September; owner cannot occupy; 6 rooms, bath, (tile); extra large living room, full width of house; open fireplace, up-to-date kitchen, large china dressers, new model gas range, with improved hot water attachment; combination gas and electric fixtures, hot water heat; spacious porches front and side open ing into living room; can be closed in as sun parlor for the Winter; large grounds, 6,000 square feet; 3 minutes' walk to beautiful sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; owner's loss, your profit; will sell for $4,500; worth $5,000; $500 cash, balance very easy monthly payments. B. Owner, 243 West 34th St.

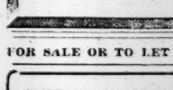
HUNTINGTON
$35 EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MACADAM ROAD; CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE A WARRANTY DEED; FINEST SOIL.
LOTS $2 Down, $1 Monthly.
Call or write for free railroad tickets.
B. Seyman, 105 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

FARM BARGAINS
Seven acres, South Shore, 11 room house, large barn, poultry houses, improvements; cost $4,000; price $2,250; cash $750; long term mortgage. Farms, acreage, waterfront estates; bargains everywhere.
HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BLDG. N. Y. CITY.

$15 FULL SIZE LOTS
HUNTINGTON, near trolley to bathing beach; free warranty deed; good for chicken farm; $2 down, $1 monthly. G. R., Box 114 Downtown.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

9 Rooms, 2 Baths
ONLY $7,250 ON TERMS
BEAUTIFUL HOMES
Close to water. 49 min. on Train. Tree-Covered Grounds. 100 by 185 ft.
House is new, unique, particularly well built. It could not be duplicated less than $12,000.
Has large living room, with fireplace. Select neighborhood; near water, golf, country club, schools, churches; beamed ceilings, panelled walls, parquet floors. Send for Photos. E. A. MANCHESTER, 170 Bway, N. Y. Tel. 1521—Cort.


BARGAIN
$7,000.
Easy Terms.
Spanish Home
9 Rooms,
3 Baths.
Living room 27 feet long; open fireplace; all conveniences; parquet floors. &c. Send for photos. Address
OWNER, Post Office Box 1432, New York, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS

5TH AV. CORNER STORE
CLOSE TO
34TH STREET,
25x95 with large "L"
Spacious basement room
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
30 East 42d Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice to Creditors
of
THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON RAILWAY COMPANY.

All persons, firms, associations or corporations having claims or demands against The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, other than those secured by mortgage or conditional sale, duly filed or recorded, and other than those which have been heretofore filed with the Receivers, are hereby notified that the District Court of the United States, Southern District of Ohio, Western Division, in the cause wherein Bankers Trust Company is plaintiff, and The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company is defendant, In Equity No. 41, Consolidated Cause, on the 14th day of August, 1916, entered an order in which it is provided as follows:

IT IS ORDERED that the report of the Receivers, pursuant to the order entered November 2nd, 1914, in the cause in this Court entitled Bankers Trust Company, Plaintiff, vs. The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, Defendant, In Equity No. 41, with respect to claims, shall, upon the filing thereof, be forthwith referred to Frank H. Shaffer, who is hereby appointed Special Master for the purpose of taking evidence and reporting the same to this Court, together with his findings and conclusions of law and fact as to whether, and to what extent, any or all of said claims are valid and which thereof, if any, are entitled to priority over the mortgages sought to be foreclosed in this Consolidated Cause, and being the mortgage dated July 1, 1909, executed by the defendant, The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, to Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee, and commonly known as its First and Refunding Mortgage; the mortgage dated July 1, 1900, executed by the defendant, The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, to Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, and commonly known as its Cincinnati and Chicago Division Mortgage dated May 1st, 1891, executed by The Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton Railroad Company to Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, of which United States Mortgage and Trust Company is now successor Trustee, and commonly known as its First Mortgage;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that all persons, firms, associations or corporations having claims or demands against the defendant The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, other than those secured by mortgage or conditional sale duly filed or recorded, and other than those which have heretofore been filed with said Receivers, are required on or before the 15th day of September, 1916, to file the same with said Special Master, which said claims or demands shall be supported by affidavit and shall set out the amount and nature of any security or lien held by the claimant or on which the claimant is entitled; and also any claim to preference or priority in payment from any of the assets in the hands of the Receivers, or the earnings therefrom or the proceeds of sale thereof, in priority to the bonds secured by either of the three mortgages sought to be foreclosed herein, being the same three mortgages heretofore specified;

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that any and all persons, firms, associations or corporations who fail to file their claims as herein required, be, and the same are hereby forever barred from asserting a claim to payment from any of the assets of the defendant The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company in the hands of the Receivers or the earnings therefrom or any proceeds of sale arising therefrom.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that said Special Master publish notice of all the foregoing requirements of this Order in reference to the filing of claims with him and the barring of claims not so filed, three (3) times a week for four (4) consecutive weeks in a newspaper published and of general circulation in Cincinnati, Ohio, and in a newspaper published of general circulation in New York City, State of New York. Said Special Master is directed to take evidence and report the same to this Court, together with all claims filed before him and together with his findings and conclusions of law and fact as to whether and to what extent any or all of said claims so filed are valid and thereof, if any, are entitled to priority over the mortgages, or any thereof, sought to be foreclosed in this Consolidated Cause, being the same mortgages heretofore specified.

Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendant, Charles W. Ruse, otherwise known as Charles W. Rush:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Peter A. Hendrick, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of July, 1916, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of July, 1916, the original complaint having been filed in said Clerk's Office on the 24th day of June, 1916. WILDER, EWEN & PATTERSON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

No. 23,327.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARDEN CONSTRUCTION CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Arden Construction Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 7th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on September 7th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
August 26, 1916.

USED CARS.
Slightly used cars by well-known makers are offered daily in the Automobile Exchange of The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

7-8-9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
Elevators, Hall Service, Etc.
1748 Broadway, cor. 56th St. ..... $90—$125
71 E. 96th St. (Park Ave. N. W. cor.) ..... $100—$105
571 Park Ave., cor. 63rd St. $150
218-20 W. 59th St. (opposite Central Park) $85
175 2nd Ave., cor. 11th St. ..... $75—$100
1 West 102nd St., cor. C. P. West $80
424 Central Park West (102nd St.) ..... $65—$70
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.
30 East 42nd Street.

340 TO 350 PARK AVE.
51ST TO 52ND STREET
LARGE SUNNY ROOMS
A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS OF TEN ROOMS AND THREE BATHS
APPLY ON PREMISES

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

JACKSON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS
JUST COMPLETED
4 and 5 Large Rooms and Bath
$24 to $45
Equal to the Best in Manhattan
MAXIMUM OF SUNLIGHT
Many Unusually Attractive Features.
A Real Neighborhood Community.
Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys.
Playground.
Pavilion for Dancing.
T. **QUEENSBORO CORPORATION**
Renting Office, Jackson Av., Corner of 25th St.
Telephone Newtown—1214.
HOW TO GO From Manhattan End of Queensboro Bridge (59th St. and 2d Av.), take Jackson Av., Flushing or College Point trolley direct to 25th St. and Jackson Av. (FARE FIVE CENTS NOW.) Lease car at Jackson Av. and 25th St. Renting office on corner. TWENTY MINUTES' RIDE.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

AFTER THIS
No more subway or suburb.
LIVE
Three minutes to 110th St. Express Station, 6th and 9th Ave. "L."
MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS
Facing most Picturesque Park in Manhattan.
4 ROOMS, $40-$45
5 ROOMS, $55-$60
6 ROOMS, $65-$70
7 ROOMS, $80-$85
Every Modern Housekeeping Convenience.
40 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE
N. E. CORNER WEST 118TH ST.
HENRY C. COLEMAN.

8-Room Apartments
FIFTH AVE.
Southwest Corner 129th Street.
In the
KWASINDA
Fireproof, modern, elevator, steam heat, hot-water supply, parquet floors and all up-to-date appointments.
$70 to $85
EARLY SELECTION ADVISABLE.
H. E. ZITTEL, 7 East 42d St.

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments
With 3 Baths
$1,700 to $2,700 Per Annum
495 West End Avenue
(Southwest corner 84th Street.)

7 and 8 Room Apartments with 2 Baths
$1,500 to $1,900 per annum
250 West 82d Street
(Southwest corner of Broadway)

ELSLEIGH HALL
530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 122d.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes, $30-$60
Tel. Morn 3927. Kitchens. Owner on premises.

FAIRVIEW COURT,
3119 Broadway, Near 125th St.
3-4-5-6-ROOM APARTMENTS
RENT $30 TO $60
Large and light rooms. Elevator. Apply Superintendent on premises, or owner.
MARCY REALTY COMPANY
100 Broadway Tel. 355 Rector

THE MARKENFIELD
605-611 West 114th St.
6 ROOMS, $360 to $1,020.
5 ROOMS, 660 to 840.
4 ROOMS, 600 to 660.
LEROY COVENTRY, 156 West 72d St.

IMPERATOR
725 Riverside Drive, at 150th St.
High-class fireproof 11-story bldg.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 baths.
Rentals $900 to $1,400.
Large, light, sunny rooms.
Apply Supt. on premises.

TRINITY TERRACE.
High class, all improvements, 6, 7 rooms; exceptional service; owner's management; rents very moderate; very best decorations; reference required; must be seen to be appreciated. 152d and Broadway.

2, 3, 4 Rooms and Bath,
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS
390 CENTRAL PARK WEST

MANHATTAN—East Side.

AT STUYVESANT PARK
One Apartment IN THE ST. GEORGE
223-5 East 17th Street
8 ROOMS and BATH
RENT $1200
H. E. ZITTEL, 7 EAST 42D ST.

BROOKLYN.

THE ROSSMORE,
685 Nostrand Av.,
Between Park and Prospect.
4 and 5 Rooms—$30

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Showers and thunder storms have occurred in the last twenty-four hours locally in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, also in the lower Lake region and the Ohio Valley, and there has also been a lowering of the temperature in the regions of rainfall. Temperatures continue unseasonably high along the Pacific. Generally fair weather is indicated east of the Mississippi for Monday and Tuesday, except that showers are probable Monday in Tennessee and the northern portion of the East Gulf States and the west portion of the South Atlantic States. Moderate temperatures will prevail east of the Mississippi. Higher temperatures are probable in the Missouri Valley, the upper Lake region, and the upper Mississippi Valley.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday—North Atlantic, moderate northwest, with thunder showers; Middle Atlantic, moderate west to northwest, with thunder showers; South Atlantic, light and variable and fair; East Gulf, light southwest to west, with fair weather.

Southern New England—Fair and cooler Monday; Tuesday fair, continued cool.

Eastern New York—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; moderate temperature.

New Jersey, Delaware—Fair and cooler Monday; Tuesday fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Monday and Tuesday; cooler Monday south portion.

Western Pennsylvania, Western New York—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	60	70	4 P. M.	62	81
6 A. M.	59	69	6 P. M.	62	76
9 A. M.	60	73	9 P. M.	59	74
12 M.	62	77	11 P. M.	60	74

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 76; for the corresponding date last year it was 60; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 71.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 71; at 8 P. M. it was 78. Maximum temperature, 84 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 69 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 88 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 79 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.97 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.96 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss.
12:01	1,979 3d Av.; Leo Weinstein	Slight
2:05	62 Baxter St.; John Avena	Slight
2:40	490 Claremont Parkway; Sam'l Seaber	Slight
9:25	34 W. 46 St.; Louis Colilitti & Co.	$1,000
10:15	105 Leroy St.; Wm. Gutman	Slight
P.M.		
12:20	216 W. 48 St.; Ateda Studio Co.	Slight
12:45	212 E. 183 St.; Dominic Salvato.	Slight
1:10	231 7 Av.; John Mayhew	Slight
1:45	143 St. and Hudson River, P. R. Co.	Slight
2:30	333 E. 109 St.; Mary Martin	Slight
4:50	378 E. 148 St.; I. R. R. Co.	Slight
11:55	223 E. 75; David Anes	Slight

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of OHIO COPPER MINING COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Pursuant to the order of Hon. Stanley W. Dexter, the Referee herein, dated August 15th, 1916, the undersigned as auctioneer will sell at public auction at the concentrating mill of the Ohio Copper Mining Company, bankrupt, at Lark, Utah, on the 31st day of August, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M., the property of the above named bankrupt, estate as follows:

PARCEL NO. 1. All the right, title and interest of the Trustees in Bankruptcy herein (subject to all liens and encumbrances thereon) in and to the real property, mining claims, surface rights, water rights, and the fixtures, equipment, buildings and improvements thereon or appurtenant thereto, together with all the right and equity of redemption of the said Trustees or the bankrupt therein, situated at Lark and in Bingham Canyon, in the West Mountain Mining District, Salt Lake County, Utah.

For a fuller description of the said property reference is hereby made to the decree or foreclosure in the action of the Third Judicial District Court of the State of Utah, in and for Salt Lake County, entitled EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY, AS TRUSTEE, against OHIO COPPER COMPANY AND OTHERS, filed in the office of the Clerk of the said county on the 31st day of May, 1916.

PARCEL NO. 2. All the right, title and interest of the Trustees in Bankruptcy herein in and to all supplies, consisting of extra parts, nuts, bolts, screws, drills, and general mining supplies and equipment, located in part at the mill or concentrator on the said premises and in part at the mines now operated on the said premises.

PARCEL NO. 3. All the right, title and interest of the Trustees in Bankruptcy herein in and to the office furniture in the Newhouse Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

PARCEL NO. 4. Claim against the Assets Realization Company for $21,306.17, with interest thereon.

Claim against American Smelting & Refining Company for $9,548.25, with interest thereon.

PARCEL NO. 5. All the right, title and interest of the Trustees in Bankruptcy herein in and to any and all claims and choses in action against the stockholders of the Ohio Copper Mining Company and all other claims, rights and interests of the said Trustees in Bankruptcy of every nature and description whatsoever, except cash on hand and in bank.

Pursuant to the said order, and if more convenient for the purposes of sale, the auctioneer may, upon request, adjourn any portion of the said sale by notice thereof given at the time of such sale to such other places on the mining properties of the Ohio Copper Mining Company or in Salt Lake City and at such time or times on said 31st day of August, 1916, as the auctioneer may determine.

A copy of the order of sale may be examined at the office of the auctioneer or at the time of sale.

The properties are sold subject to the terms of sale, a copy of which may be obtained from the auctioneer at his said office or at the time of sale.

A detailed description of the properties and rights so to be offered for sale may be procured at said office of the auctioneer.

A certified check to the order of the Trustees in Bankruptcy, or cash to the amount of 10% of the bid price, must be offered to qualify a bidder at the sale.

RUSSELL D. SCHULDER, Auctioneer, Kearns Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

NASH ROCKWOOD, Attorney for Trustees, 60 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

ALFRED W. KIDDLE, Attorney for Trustees, 115 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHELMAN & BROS., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Aug. 28, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 830 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's clothing, woolens, linings, trimmings, fixtures, etc.

HAYS, HERSHFIELD & WOLF, Attorneys for Assignee, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City.

HENRY H. KAUFMAN, Assignee and Trustee.

EUGENE L. BONDY, Attorney for Trustee, 866 Broadway, New York.

ABOVE SALE ADJOURNED UNTIL WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6TH, SAME TIME AND PLACE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHELSEA LIGHTING FIXTURE WORKS, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Aug. 28, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 33-35 Bleecker St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of electric fixtures, globes, raw materials, brass, copper, iron, nickel, fixtures, etc.

HARRY MESARD, Receiver.

AVEL B. SILVERMAN, Attorney for Receiver, 51 Chambers St., New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 23557.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES M. MARKS and JOHN A. HARE, individually and as copartners under the firm name of UNIVERSAL JEWELRY & SALES CO., Bankrupts.

Charles M. Marks and John A. Hare, individually and as copartners under the firm name of Universal Jewelry & Sales Co., were duly adjudicated bankrupts on August 15th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on September 8th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 26, 1916.

NO. 23563.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AARON MICHEL, doing business as M. MICHEL & SON, Bankrupt.

Aaron Michel, doing business as M. Michel & Son, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 17th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on September 8th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 26, 1916.

NO. 23560.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES E. SLEVIN, Bankrupt.

Charles E. Slevin was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 19th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on September 8th, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 26, 1916.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Packard 1914, 6-48, 7-passenger touring; run less than 6,000 miles; appearance and mechanical condition like a new car; has one-man top; price $1,350. Can be seen at 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

CADILLAC 8, $1,150. A LATE MODEL. Owner will sell 7-passenger touring, run less than 5,000 miles. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Overland 1916, six-cylinder touring car, seating seven; used; demonstrating condition perfect; bargain. Willys-Knight Inc., Used Car Dept., 1700 Broadway.

WINTON, 1914, $175.

Will sell high-class touring car; cost $3,258; left-hand drive. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Willys-Knight 1916 touring car, seating five; condition excellent; for sale; price attractive. Willys-Knight Inc., Used Car Dept., 1700 Broadway.

CHALMERS 1915, $550.

Five passenger; electric lights, starter; good condition; private party. Audubon 4280.

Winton 1915, electric lights, self-starter, fully equipped, overhauled, and repainted. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Marmon 1915 five-passenger touring car; newly painted; excellent condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 & 44 West 62d St.

Marmon 1914 seven-passenger touring car; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 & 44 West 62d St.

National 1916 seven-passenger touring car; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 & 44 West 62d St.

Hupmobile roadster; excellent condition; terms reasonable. Telephone Owner, Bryant 8080.

Mercer Runabout, 1915 model; A1 condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 & 44 West 62d St.

Pierce-Arrow, late 1910. Write for information, J. Denner & Sons, 26 East St.

Automobiles For Rent.

Packard sixes and twin six touring, landaulet and limousine cars for hire by hour, day, week, or month at reasonable rates. J. Kramer Auto Renting, 1,534 Broadway. Telephone Columbus 1478.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

Packard.—Six-cylinder touring and limousine cars by the hour, day, month, or trip; late models; reasonable. Plaza 5440.

PACKARD, new "Six" touring, $2.50 hour upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 3853.

Packard.—For hire, elegant car by hour or trip. Phone Plaza 7519.

PACKARD FOR HIRE.—Touring car, with chauffeur, $2.50 hour. Tel. 886 Madison.

Packard, $2.50 hour; Coney, road houses, $10; Long Beach, $18. 1290 Circle.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 502 W. 57th St. — Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. — Classes for salesmen, owners and chauffeurs. Booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. — Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

Automobiles Wanted.

Buick or Maxwell wanted, 1916 Roadster; cash. Decatur 610.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Lorillard Place, 50x100, Lot 14, Block 3054, one block from 183d St. Station, 3d Av. elevated; price, $11,000. M. E. Molony, 311 West 4th St., N. Y. City.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

One-family house; detached; garage; nine rooms, bath, showers; electric lights; vacuum cleaners; steam; parquetry; $5,450; $650 cash, $15 monthly and interest. Builders, 1,430 77th St. Take West End subway, Municipal Building, to 77th St.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

We offer several country homes, farms, at Katonah, Bedford, Mount Kisco, White Plains, at prices below their cost and present worth; also furnished and unfurnished houses along Harlem Railroad.

Reed, Clark, Lee & Co., White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 1516 W. P.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Six-room waterfront bungalow; garage; beautiful garden plot; ideal for all water sports; most modern construction; 40 minutes out; terms to suit genuine buyer. B. Bryan, 129 Times Downtown.

$1,275, complete, buys my little hilltop bungalow; shade trees, large grounds; near station, harbor, and New York; $100 cash and $10 monthly. B., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

At Coxsackie, N. Y.—For sale, 17-room residence, in good repair, overlooking Hudson River, together with 18½ acres of fruit land; suitable also for building lots; within village limits; at about half the cost of house alone. Address Ernest Miller, Coxsackie, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

DRUGGIST—BAKER.

Elegant corner store, large windows, new building; one store; steam heat, electric lights; populated section; no opposition; great opportunity; rent reasonable, equally good for up-to-date delicatessen, grocer and butcher. Apply at building, Warren and Banta Sts., Corona, one block west of Junction Av., or Thomas, 148 Bridge Plaza South, Long Island City. Telephone 871 Astoria.

Loft, 59 Orchard St., elevator. Call or address E. Ridley, 59 Allen St.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Corner loft, 100x100, with sprinklers; suitable for heavy and light manufacturing. 102 West 101st St., corner Columbus Av. Apply H. Marcowitz, 99 Madison Av., phone Madison 6890. Full commission to brokers.

Store to let opposite railroad station on the main street in Forest Hills. Inquire E. H. Schwiebert, Forest Hills, L. I., Telephone 6550 Forest Hills.

Private office, 24th floor Liberty Tower; light, airy, attractive appearance; $20 a month. Apply Public Stenographer's office, 55 Liberty St., Room 2,410.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, suite, private bath.

8 EAST 45TH.

Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th.)—Teacher's residence; board, $8 to $12. Murray Hill 9768.

MADISON AV., 228.—Small rooms; running water; electric light; shower baths; elegant table.

MADISON AV., 213.—Attractive rooms, excellent table; Summer rates.

ROOM.—With board for gentleman; private family; conveniences; moderate. 173 East 70th St.

UNUSUAL opportunity; private residential Murray Hill section; living room, bedroom, bath, entire floor, one flight, $85 week, including meals; year's lease. Particulars apply Leland, 1 West 34th.

West Side.

7TH AV, 2,053 (123d.)—Unusual opportunity; airy rooms; steam; phone; home cooking.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Double, single rooms, elegantly furnished; private bath, electricity.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, private baths, electricity; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; table guests; references; Summer rates.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Delightful Summer location; exclusive Pension; large room, private bathroom; excellent cuisine; reasonable.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Attractive, newly renovated; private bath; also suite; fine table.

72D, 267 WEST.—Southern house; double, single rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms; near subway, elevated; table board; references.

78D, 256 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished small room; unexcelled table; table guests.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Thoroughly renovated; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

75TH, 139 WEST.—Hall rooms with board; Fall arrangements; references.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Attractive rooms; absolute cleanliness; home cooking; subway, "L"; reasonable.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Attractive rooms; homelike; parlor dining; table guests; references; reasonable.

United States District Court, Southern District of New York. Notice is hereby given that on June 8, 1916, Keansburg Steamboat Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of steamboat Keansburg, for damage or injury arising on June 20, 1915, from an accident on board; that the petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of the Steamboat and pending freight as appraised, viz: $10,195, with interest, according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before October 16, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. and that persons not so proving claims will then be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

No. 23,538.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELLA M. READ, Bankrupt.

Ella M. Read was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 9th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on September 7th, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 26, 1916.

No. 23,541.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY WOHLSTADTER, Bankrupt.

Henry Wohlstadter was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 10th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on September 7th, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 26, 1916.

West Side.

77TH, 301 WEST, (344 West End.)—Select, best table; suites, double rooms, baths; single, also private; electricity, steam heat.

77TH ST, 112 WEST, and 61 West 104th St.—Accommodations for parties desiring refined surroundings; thorough cleanliness; efficient service; connecting rooms; private bath suite; exceptional table; American household; references exchanged.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; Fall arrangements made; references.

78TH, 250 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable, homelike surroundings; electricity; newly decorated; hot water; suites or single; private baths; excellent cuisine.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Large front room; electricity; private bath; good home cooking.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—"A good place to live"; all new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; phone; excellent cuisine.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, small, en suite; southern exposure; exceptional table; reference.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, private bath, single rooms; every convenience; excellent Southern cuisine; newly established house; references.

84TH, 37 WEST.—First class accommodation; adults, appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

84TH ST., WEST.—Unusual accommodations for few exclusive guests in private Jewish boarding house. Phone Schuyler 4392.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Owner's home; very attractive, large room; quiet, refined home; references.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Few attractive rooms; electricity; all improvements; table unsurpassed; Southern family; references.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Small, select house; superior in every detail. Schuyler 7563.

88TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive rooms, near Riverside; table a specialty; Summer rates.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; private bath; beautiful location; electricity; excellent cuisine; references; table guests.

91ST, 17 WEST.—Attractive rooms, with, without private bath; with refined Jewish family.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable, large, small rooms; well-appointed house; excellent meals.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; private bath; excellent table.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, Near Broadway.)—Modern private residence; with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; three large rooms, with private bath; also suite of two rooms; table of liberal excellence.

115TH, (Corner Manhattan Av.,) The Columbia.—Pleasant rooms; good meals; every comfort; Christian home; moderate. Telephone 4021 Morningside.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Cheerful, furnished, large, small rooms; private baths; shower; sleeping porch; telephone; electricity; excellent table.

149TH ST., 544 WEST, (Broadway Subway; Beautiful Riverside rear by; The Audubon.) Bright rooms; excellent meals; home comforts; $8 up, singly; $14 up, two. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

150TH ST., 553 WEST, LAFAYETTE INN.—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE; FINE PORCH; NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY; RATES REASONABLE.

WEST END AV., 871.—Beautiful suite; also separate double room; refined Jewish family; all home comforts and cooking.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th Subway.)—Delightful rooms, board; floors, suites; Winter reservations.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; convenient subway. Phone Main 1159-W.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

YOUNG MAN, Gentile, desires room, with or without board, in refined private family; reasonable. H 41 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments. SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. CATHEDRAL PLAZA. 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. Special Rates to Columbia Students. WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS. $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

THE WILSONIA.

225, 227, 229 West 99th St., near Broadway. 2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $45 and up. 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up. 4 rooms, 2 baths, and kitchenette, $75. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN. No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A

The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

Attractive seven-room apartment, completely furnished, newly decorated; three large, sunny master bedrooms; exceptional closet room; modern elevator building; inspection 10 to 4, weekdays. 220 West 107th, Apartment 62.

Will sublet beautiful six room and two bath apartment on West End Av.; river view; quiet; unexcelled furnishings; best of references required. Phone 1778 Riverside.

Elegantly furnished seven large rooms, front apartment; elevator. 536 West 113th St. Lee.

BEAUMONT, 730 Riverside Drive, corner 150th St.; beautiful five to eight room apartments; finest on drive; $1,000-$1,800.

55th, 45 West.—Two rooms and bath; handsomely furnished; steam heat, electricity, gas; instantaneous hot water.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

324 St., 137 West.—Handsomely furnished, high-class, 4 rooms, bath; housekeeping.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

50th, 14 West.—Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette; desirable; permanent. Circle 1810.

Superbly furnished apartment; two to four rooms, bath; service. 25 West 74th.

2 rooms, completely furnished; very high-class house. Apply 507 West 113th.

Furnished—West Side.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $12.50 to $25 weekly; $50 and $100 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 River.

Unfurnished—East Side.

Bachelor Apartments, 12 East 30th St.—Two fine, large rooms, bath and kitchenette. Apply to janitor.

416 Madison Av.—1, 2, 3 rooms. Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 414 Madison Av.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Brockton, 661 West 180th, N. W. corner Broadway.—High-class elevator house; extra large sleeping chambers; hardwood floors throughout; 4 rooms, front, $40-$45; 4 rooms, corner, $50; 5 rooms, front, $50; 6 rooms, corner, $58-$60.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS. SPENCER ARMS, S. E. Cor B'way & 99th St. 2, 3 and 4 rooms.

Maid Service; Meals Served, $1,000 to $1,500. Agent always on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

Five rooms and bath. Eight rooms, three baths. Very high-class elevator house. Most moderate rents. 530 West 113th St.

181st, St., 165 West.—5 and 6 large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; entirely renovated; convenient; telephone; rent $28 to $35.

FOR RENT.—LARGE, HANDSOME STUDIO, 939 8th Av., Van Dyck Building, 56th St.; north light, bath, steam heat; $50 monthly. Address G 12 Times.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator; all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Superintendent.

Washington Square, 41.—Studio and studio apartment; private bath; kitchenette; electricity.

61st, 108 West.—Seven and eight large, light, well-heated rooms; bath, hot water; centrally located; $40-$42.50.

Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; unusually attractive; second floor, $100; third floor, $85. Bachelors' Service, 22 E. 45th St.

125-127 WEST 58TH ST. Fireproof building; standard service. 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,800-$1,800.

Attractive modern apartments, seven large light rooms, bath, $45. 202 West 130th.

Broadway, 3,604, near 148th.—8 large, light rooms, $48; 7 rooms, $50.

Bronx.

5-6-7 rooms, upt-o-date elevator Apartment; fine location; rents reasonable. MOBUS, 1,966 Valentine Av.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Gentleman desires small furnished apartment, desirable location, for Winter. Address H 166 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New York State.

Beautiful gentleman's farm; modern improvements; healthy mountain location; 90 miles; $10-$12. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

New Jersey.

SEA GATE.—Exceptionally large room, with board, opposite Atlantic Yacht Club and ferry landing. Phone Carroll, Coney Island 2534.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH, 45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, New Jersey. "Thirty Minutes from Broadway." Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel on block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

Handsomely furnished suites, single or double, all with private baths; excellent cuisine; four minutes station; very desirable location; closed-in porch; $20 weekly for two people. The Elmwood, 43 South Walnut St., East Orange.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

30TH ST., 128 EAST.—Neat, comfortable large and small rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cheerful double room, completely furnished; suitable for two gentlemen; running water; also single room; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; room with piano; single room.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Parlor rooms; piano; other rooms; electricity; desirable surroundings; telephone.

64TH ST., (848 Lexington Av.)—Attractive large and small rooms; all conveniences; running water; phone; reasonable.

68TH, EAST 239.—Beautiful rooms, scrupulously clean, all modern conveniences; private house.

LEXINGTON AV., 265.—Large and small rooms, bath; references; doctor's office. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV, 1,129.—Parlor floor, bath, telephone, piano; private, business; select house.

MADISON AV, 220. (36th.)—Attractive rooms, furnished, unfurnished, bath, phone, elevator; music allowed.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Charming bachelor accommodations; electricity; shower baths; transit facilities unsurpassed; references.

11TH ST., 21 WEST.—Two desirable rooms for gentlemen; exceptional outlook; fine ventilation.

11TH, 105 WEST.—Parlor floor, 3 rooms, bath; steam heat; hot water; housekeeping.

12TH ST., 38 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath, hall room, steam, telephone; references.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large and small room; running water; private house; references; gentleman.

17TH, 36 WEST.—Beautiful, clean rooms; every comfort and convenience; telephone; references.

20TH, 334 WEST.—High-class rooms; steam heat, electricity, hot running water, closets, telephone, tiled baths; gentlemen only.

23D, 446 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private bath, porch; other rooms; telephone; moderate.

38TH, 69 WEST.—Large front rooms; running water; $3.50, $4, $5 weekly; with private bath, $5, $6. Hotel Jefferson.

46TH, 362 WEST.—Large front room; adjoining bath; back parlor, with piano; telephone.

46TH ST., 19 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, exceptional neighborhood, $48 monthly; entire top floor, $35; can use for business. Gilman.

50TH, 25, 35, 54 WEST.—Twenty newly-furnished rooms, suites and apartments; $3, $5, $7, $10 weekly; parlors for business.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large room; private bath; Summer rates; also hall room; permanent.

51ST, 243 WEST.—Elegant room, $9 week; bath; elevator. Apartment 57.

55TH, 45 WEST.—One and two rooms; private bath; handsomely furnished; steam heat, electricity, gas, instantaneous hot water supplies; references required.

58TH, 21 WEST.—Comfortable, large, airy room; private bath; kitchenette convenience; suitable for two; $7; hall room, $3.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Nicely furnished room for gentleman; refined home; all conveniences.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive, clean rooms, furnished, unfurnished; private bath; every convenience; references.

70TH, 100 WEST.—ABSOLUTELY CLEAN, FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS; ALL CONVENIENCES; TELEPHONE; INVESTIGATE.

70TH, 284 WEST.—Rooms, $4 up; suite, bath connecting, $9; gentlemen. Columbus 806.

72D, 306 WEST.—Desirable, cool, double, single rooms; excellent location; Summer rates.

73D, 242-255 WEST.—Large rooms, with and without private bath; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; private bath; also one with bath adjoining.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room, bath; electricity; southern exposure. 2008 Columbus.

74TH, 254 WEST.—Well-furnished room; private house; references required.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; hardwood floors; electricity.

75TH ST., 54 WEST, (near Park.)—Medium rooms; electricity, telephone; $6; convenient "L."

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive back parlor with private bath; breakfast optional; reasonable.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large connecting, small, also elegant music room; hot water supply.

77TH, 100 WEST.—Attractive large room, twin beds; also small room; gentlemen.

78TH, 160 WEST.—Handsomely appointed two rooms; private bathroom; separate, en suite; reasonable.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception rooms; $2.50 to $10.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Furnished large, small rooms; parquet floors throughout; cleanliness assured.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Private house; home atmosphere; attractive room; shower bath; references.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Two delightful, large connecting rooms, bath; single, en suite; subway.

80TH, 305 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath, in apartment, for bachelor.

82D, 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor and bedroom, suitable two; all conveniences. Koenig.

82D, 19 WEST.—Beautiful furnished large, small rooms; running water, bath; reasonable; telephone.

82D, 33 WEST.—Large, small front room, newly furnished; scrupulously clean; references.

84TH, 35 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, adjoining bath; also others; continuous hot water; reasonable.

84TH ST., 29 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms; phone; shower; moderate. Burns.

84TH, 51 WEST.—Under new management; newly furnished, large, small rooms, with, without private baths; steam heat; telephone.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Parlor floor; private bath; smaller room; running water; bath adjoining.

84TH, 29 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms; phone; shower; $4. Burns.

85TH, 202 WEST.—Desirable corner parlor suite; running water; suitable doctor, couple; other rooms; furniture absolutely new. Minton.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; rooms, $3.50 to $15; en suite, single; electricity.

89TH, 322 WEST.—Large rooms; first-class house; modern conveniences; bath; private family.

89TH ST., 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few gentlemen or couples.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Near park; newly furnished house, rooms; showers, baths; $3, $12.

94TH, 131 WEST.—Medium room, adjoining bath; quiet, comfortable, clean, private house; gentleman.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Large rooms, suitable for two; elevator.

101ST, 205 WEST, (Hotel Ludington, three doors from Broadway.) also 331 West 71st, near Riverside.—All-night elevator and maid service; newly furnished single and large rooms; use of kitchen if desired; $3 to $6 weekly; strictly high class. Telephone 9375 Riverside.

102D, 216 WEST.—Front room; running hot, cold water; electricity; gentlemen. Arbuckle.

104TH, 146 WEST, (The Elslea Apartments.) Rooms for nurses only; more than 100 nurses now have rooms with us; can accommodate 50 more; low rates; all conveniences.

107TH, 230 WEST.—Large room; private bath; also single room. Apartment 45.

108TH, 256 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Front room, adjoining bath, $4; gentleman. Rogers.

111TH, 529 WEST.—Bright, airy rooms; private family; references exchanged. Apartment 54.

111TH, 526 WEST.—Attractive large outside room; running water; elevator. Apt. 62.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Cheerful, large room; smaller room; Summer rate. Sixth floor, west.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Attractive, cool front room, in high

JEWS DISAGREE OVER NATIONAL CONGRESS

Radical Wing Objects to Plans of the Organization Committee.

REFERENDUM THIS WEEK

Editor of The American Jewish Chronicle Predicts That the Agrement Will Be Defeated.

The fate of the proposed Jewish Congress will rest on the result of a referendum to be taken this week among Jewish societies all over the country on the agreement for its organization arranged by the Congress Organization Committee and the Congress Committee of National Organizations a few weeks ago. The agreement has raised a storm of protest all over the country among certain Jewish factions, and its opponents are predicting that the referendum will reject the agreement.

The opponents of the agreement object to it because they consider it undemocratic and because they think the committee which arranged it exceeded its powers. They say it limits the scope of the congress, which they believe should have unlimited power in determining Jewish policy, and leaves entire control of Jewish affairs in the hands of a few leaders. The American Jewish Chronicle, which has been a strong supporter of the plan for a congress, but is bitterly opposed to its organization under the present agreement, contains in its last issue a record of a few of the protests already made against the acceptance of the proposed agreement.

The Poalei Zion, a national Jewish organization with headquarters on Delancey Street, which is regarded as belonging to the radical wing of the American Jews, has issued a long statement explaining its opposition, which is published in The Chronicle. Its chief objections, which are held also by some of the more conservative organs of the Jewish press, are as follows:

"The stipulations of the Philadelphia Congress Conference, which first gave form to the agitation for a congress, are violated. The Philadelphia Conference unanimously imposed on the congress the duty of claiming full Jewish civil, political, and national rights of equality. Instead of national rights, the committee which framed the agreement has allowed itself to be persuaded to agree to the vague formula of 'group rights.'

"What government in the world will seriously consider the Jewish national demands, when we ourselves are afraid of the word 'national'? They try to persuade us that 'group rights' means national rights. If that is so, then why not say it openly and honestly? The cowardly expression of 'group rights' would make the Jewish nation the laughing stock in the eyes of the world and would be made use of as a welcome argument by the enemies of the Jewish nation.

"The Philadelphia Conference adopted a free platform about Palestine, but the peace agreement revokes this decision and limits the demands about Palestine to the vague inconsequential expression of 'Jewish rights.' Free immigration and colonization in Palestine were completely ignored. The peace agreement excludes from the Congress program all questions of constructive relief and immigration work, in complete contradiction of the desire of the Philadelphia Conference, that the congress be assigned important and positive work about the burning economic questions of the Jews in the war zones.

"The Philadelphia conference held that the congress must decide the question of a permanent congress to defend Jewish rights, but under the agreement this is no longer possible. The question of a permanent congress may not even be considered.

"The congress was to be fully democratic and to reflect the wish of the Jewish people. The Congress Committee has been forced to confess that according to the agreement it will not be democratic. The so-called national organizations will send their own delegates. This means no more nor less than that the congress opponents who will now be the ringleaders will flood the congress with their own people, and in this way will change the congress elections into the richest comedy.

"According to the agreement the congress will be held before the end of the war. This is the only victory of the congress followers.

"After this agreement, what has remained of the contemplated congress besides the name? Undemocratically put together, tied hand and foot, a lock upon its lips, can such a congress be anything but a political farce? Throw aside the peace agreement which was entered into illegally. The Jewish Congress must be a national congress."

Dr. S. M. Melamed, editor of The American Jewish Chronicle, said yesterday that he believed the agreement would be defeated in the referendum by a 90 per cent. majority. He declared the opposition to it was country-wide, and that he had seen indications of it from many Western cities as well as those of New York and New England.

MOB ATTACKS POLICEMEN.

Five Patrolmen Set Upon In Harlem After Arresting Peddlers.

After the arrest of five peddlers a mob of sympathizers yesterday swept five policemen off their feet and tore their uniforms and caps at Second Avenue and 103d Street.

The five policemen had been directed by Captain Brady of the East 104th Street Station to clear the vicinity of pushcart men who were littering the streets with refuse. At Second Avenue and 102d Street the pushcart men refused to move. Five were lined up against a wall while the policemen made out summonses for them. A crowd which gathered quickly believed the five peddlers were to be taken to a police station unjustly. Men and women swept forward, and in the melee that followed, in which women took part, the policemen were knocked down. The peddlers escaped.

Reserves from the East 104th Street Station arrived in a patrol wagon, but not before Patrolman Cash had been struck in the face, he said, by Mrs. Sarah Silverman of 313 East 101st Street. She also pulled buttons from his coat, he said, and tore his cap.

Patrolman Kelly, also of the East 104th Street Station, attempted to arrest David Bernstein of 1,966 First Avenue. He said Bernstein struck him and tore buttons off his coat. Both Mrs. Silverman and Bernstein were locked up, charged with disorderly conduct. Three others—two men and a woman—also were locked up. They were Abe Volinsky of 301 East 100th Street, Herman Pecker of 25 East 105th Street, and Mrs. Sarah Hildegarde of 310 East 103d Street.

In the Harlem Court Mrs. Silverman was fined $3 and Bernstein was held in $500 bail for examination today on a charge of assault. Volinsky was fined $10, and Pecker and Mrs. Hildegarde were fined $5 each.

RELIEF FROM HEAT BROUGHT BY STORM

Sudden Drop of 12 Degrees in Temperature Follows a Thunder Shower.

HOTEL HIT BY LIGHTNING

Women Hurt at Coney Island as Vast Crowd Rushes to Railway Stations for Shelter.

A thunderstorm accompanied by lightning caused a sudden drop of twelve degrees in temperature and a slight decrease in the humidity late yesterday afternoon, bringing a refreshing change and cooling breezes toward evening.

Lightning hit one of the chimneys of the Abingdon Square Hotel, in Greenwich Village, damaging the brickwork slightly, broke several windows on the upper floor and burned out the feed wires of a large electric sign over the main entrance. Some of the women guests were frightened and fled from their rooms to the hotel office, but none was injured.

The rainfall was light here, but the storm was severe at Coney Island and caused great excitement among the 300,000 visitors there. Thousands hurried for shelter to the West End, Culver, and Smith Street railway stations, which were soon crowded almost to suffocation by the ever-increasing crowds. Capt. Frank Kenney of the Coney Island Station sent forty-five reserves to the stations. When the police arrived the crowds were rushing onto the trains, which were held up because the guards were unable to close the gates. Women and children were bruised and knocked about in the confusion until the policemen restored order.

The United States Weather Bureau at the Battery said the storm came from the west and southwest, and drenched all the New Jersey Coast resorts north of Cape May except Atlantic City. A heavy squall off Sandy Hook interfered with shipping. The rainfall was only four one-hundredths of an inch at the Battery, but the thunder and lightning lowered the thermometer from 84 degrees, the maximum temperature of the day, at 3 P. M., to 72 degrees at 7 o'clock.

In the upper part of the city the rainfall was mixed with hail in several districts—an August phenomenon which the Weather Bureau would not vouch for officially, although it did not doubt the veracity of the persons who said they saw the frozen particles.

"It is probable that hail was noticed in several places in the city, although it was not seen in the vicinity of the bureau," said a weather official. "Hail usually results during heat waves and is due to a number of air currents moving up and down. The rain is caught between the currents and is sometimes carried upward until freezing takes place."

Albert Eramich, 22 years old, was overcome by the heat at Fifty-ninth Street and Eleventh Avenue. After receiving medical treatment he was able to go to his home, 2,320 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx.

BOLT KILLS AS SUN SHINES.

Lightning From a Clear Sky Slays a Boy on Staten Island.

In bright sunlight, with not a drop of rain falling, a ten-year-old boy was killed by lightning yesterday afternoon while playing with his companions in front of cottages near the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin at Mount Loretto, Staten Island, an orphanage, of which he was an inmate. His name was Joseph Harding. Another small boy, Frederick Perry, who was standing near by, was knocked down by the bolt, but was not hurt seriously.

The boys had just returned from a swim at the beach, and about 300 of them were playing on the large playground at 3:45 o'clock, when the lightning struck, followed by a terrific clap of thunder. No rain fell until two hours after the flash that killed Harding.

COLONEL TO STAY IN U. S.

Roosevelt Says Ohio Story of African Trip Is Pure Fake.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 27.—Colonel Roosevelt said today that he had no intention whatever of returning to Africa on a hunting trip, as reported from Marion, Ohio, and furthermore, he did not know and never had heard of George Scoville, who was authority for the statement that the Colonel was to visit the African wilds directly after the Presidential election.

"That is pure fake," said the Colonel. "Scoville was not with me in 1908 in Africa as a blacksmith, as he says, or in any other capacity. I don't know him and never heard of him. I haven't the slightest intention of going to Africa."

The Colonel will make seven speeches for the Republican ticket in the campaign, and no more. He intends to remain at Sagamore Hill all Winter.

SHOT HUSBAND AS BURGLAR.

Mrs. Blind Didn't Recognize Early Morning Intruder.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 27.—Mrs. May Blind, 27 years old, who conducts a lodging house at 48 North Maryland Avenue, and who formerly lived in Philadelphia, is under arrest here on a charge of shooting her husband, George Blind of 2,143 Woodstock Street, Philadelphia. Mrs. Blind told the police she had been separated legally from her husband for nearly two years.

This morning at 5 o'clock Blind appeared at her house and entered the front door, which was unlocked. She heard the footsteps in the hall and on cautiously opening the dining room door saw the outlines of a man's form in the darkness. She took a revolver from the sideboard and, as the man came toward her, she fired and the man dropped, she said. At the City Hospital it was found the supposed burglar had been shot in the thigh.

What sent him to his wife's house at such an unseemly hour has not been ascertained, but it is supposed he desired to effect a reconciliation.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Joseph Kubis of 473 Newark Avenue was arrested yesterday following a fire in his home. The police wish to investigate his movements prior to the fire, of which he denies all knowledge.

BAYONNE.—The members of the Fire Department are taking a vote on a proposal to apply to the City Commissioners for the installation of the two-platoon system. This would allow them to spend twelve hours at home each day instead of only being allowed their meal hours, as at present.

BAYONNE.—Thomas A. Murphy and his wife, Mary, of 73 West Sixteenth Street, will be buried together this morning. The wife died on Wednesday, and her husband died from heart disease on Friday. He was a foreman in the plant of the International Nickel Company. Four children survive them.

NEWARK.—Roman Ezryzriski, 2 years old, died yesterday in the Newark City Hospital from a fractured skull, suffered when he fell from the second story of his home at 33 Esther Street.

NEWARK.—Police Sergeant Charles O'Gara and six men arrested nine opium and cocaine users and peddlers in a series of raids on Saturday afternoon and night. Two of the prisoners tried to escape, but were brought to a standstill when shots were fired over their heads.

PATERSON.—Herman Walters, 51 years old, of 230 Hamburg Avenue, is in St. Joseph's Hospital with a broken leg and other injuries, suffered when he was run over by a motor cycle owned and operated by Edward Hemlock.

MONTCLAIR.—While walking along Gordonhurst Avenue yesterday Scoutmaster T. T. Dorman found a corn grinder that had been used by the Indians who formerly populated this district. Many such relics have been found near Chatham, but this is the first to be found here.

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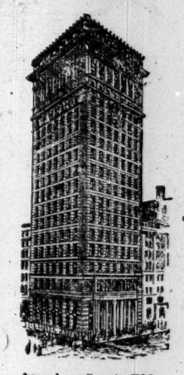

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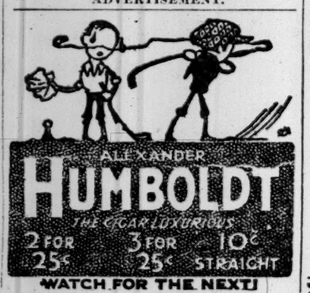

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